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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Geneva Sees Arms in Balance

Norman Davis Begs for Action

U. S. Wants Traffic Controlled

World Honors Song Author

Women Are Newest 'Minority'

Leviathan Returns to the Sea

GENEVA sees the Disarmament Conference open more cheerfully than anticipated. With news arriving that President Roosevelt forbids sale of arms from the United States to Paraguay and Bolivia, and that 18 nations have now joined the Chaco war embargo, American Ambassador Norman H. Davis makes a strong opening address. He emphasizes need of effective world control of private manufacture of and traffic in arms. Opinion divides on conference procedure. Some leaders would confess inability to accomplish anything worth while and by adjourning would attempt to clear the Geneva atmosphere of heavy distrust on the arms question and presently start over again. But President Arthur Henderson and others wish to hold together—Admitted failure might lift the arms race into high speed.

* * *

The United States is willing, Ambassador Davis tells the nations, to sign a treaty drastically regulating arms production and sale. The American people are aroused by disclosures of the evils the arms traffic brings. He also declares Washington ready to join "in a substantial and proportionate reduction of naval tonnage." This statement follows acceptance by Washington and Japan of Britain's invitation to talk over naval limitations in advance of the 1935 conference. Mr. Davis urges reconsideration of the British arms convention of last June, which included Germany. The United States will not thrust itself into plans that concern Europe's peace—But neither will it stand in their way.

* * *

Geneva seethes with diplomatic activity and intrigue which may be shaping the future of Europe more surely than even an arms agreement could do. Russia must be placed. Whether to admit it to the League at this time is a warmly debated question. Germany's return to the League may be promoted or halted by the decision. Intimation that Premier Mussolini plans to finance Italy's "eventual war" by taking possession of the entire economic system of his state, induces much study of Italy's expectations. France still harps on its need of security—The plots guns serve crowd into the background even the talk of guns.

* * *

Washington sees Memorial Day bring a long-deferred tribute to John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home." That various nations should pile flowers on the tomb in a Georgetown cemetery denotes the universal appreciation of the song which made a sensation at Covent Garden, London, in 1823, and with which Adelina Patti moved President Lincoln to tears. John Howard Payne, actor, author, traveler, writer of scores of successful plays, loved Poet Shelley's widow but never married, never had a home—Yet in his heart he knew homey things he made the whole world feel.

* * *

Chicago hears discussion of the problems of minorities in many nations, including a new minority, "the repressed women in dictator nations." Speakers tell the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom it is the growing nationalism that gives the question of minorities its tension and difficulties. Europe's present boundaries have simply caught considerable slices of population on the wrong side of their national lines. The anti-Jewish sentiment in Germany is called a device of the ruling class for deflecting from themselves the animosity of the middle class. Millions of women in Europe are going backward, losing their hard-won equality rights—It is under democracies, not under dictators, that women come into their own.

* * *

The U. S. War Department General Staff prepares for the largest peace-time field maneuvers on record. Under the new four-army plan developed by General MacArthur, Chief of Staff, who will command, armies and corps will be organized in a way formerly not possible. The exercises, covering a large area in New York and New Jersey, will simulate the defense against a combination of foreign powers attempting to land troops on the north Atlantic coast. To officers this will be demonstration of a theory—To laymen it will be a dress rehearsal for something they hope may never happen.

* * *

Boston sees the largest American liner, the Leviathan, go into the Navy Yard's big drydock for painting and repairs. After a year's idleness, the Leviathan will reënter the transatlantic service. Not business demand but an official ruling calls the giant vessel taken from Germany in the World War back to the sea. The Shipping Board says she must keep on, and so a new crew of 850 men is being assembled, but somebody must foot the bill—The mighty Leviathan looks well, sails well and sounds well, but she doesn't make money.

Famine Proves Potent Weapon in Soviet Policy

More Than 4,000,000 Peasants Are Found to Have Perished in 1933 When State Forced Collective Farming on Them

'Russia—Without Benefit of Censor'

Second of 18 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

After ten years as staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in Russia, Mr. Chamberlin has left Moscow to become the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East.*

"The collective farmers this year have passed through a good school. For some, this school was quite ruthless."

This was how President Kalinin, in a speech delivered early last summer, referred to the food situation in Ukraina and the North Caucasus. When the prohibition on travel by foreign correspondents in the rural districts was relaxed in the autumn I had an opportunity to find out what this "ruthless school" had meant in concrete practice.

I shall never forget a scene which I witnessed in a Ukrainian village named Zhuke, which lies some 15 miles to the north of Poltava. The president of the local collective farm and a state agronome, or agricultural expert, were accompanying me on visits to a number of peasant houses. So long as my companions chose the houses to be visited I found myself invariably meeting local Communists or udarniki (shock-brigade workers), with pictures of Lenin, Stalin and Kalinin on the walls and a fairly contented tale of their experiences.

I suddenly picked out a house at random and went into it with my companions. It was a typical Ukrainian peasant hut, with thatched roof, earth floor, benches running around the walls, an oven and a rickety-looking bed as the chief articles of furniture. The sole occupant was a girl of 15, huddled up on the bench. She answered a few simple questions briefly, in a flat, dull voice.

The Price of Liberty

"Where is your mother?"
"She died of hunger last winter."
"Have you any brothers or sisters?"
"I had four. They all died, too."
"When?"
"Last winter and spring."
"And your father?"
"He is working in the fields."
"Does he belong to the collective farm?"
"No, he is an individual peasant."

So here was one man—his name was Savchenko—whose passive stubbornness defied even Kalinin's "ruthless school," who refused to go into a collective farm, even after almost all the members of his family had perished.

My companions, the president of the collective farm and the state agronome, had nothing to say. Smooth-tongued officials in Moscow might assure inquiring visitors that there had been no famine, only little food difficulties here and there, due to the wicked machinations of the kulaks. Here on the spot in Zhuke, as in a dozen other Ukrainian and North Caucasian villages which I visited, the evidence of large-scale famine was so overwhelming, was so unanimously confirmed by the peasants that the most "hard-boiled" local official could say nothing in denial.

Everywhere a Tale of Famine

Some idea of the scope of the famine, the very existence of which was stubbornly and not unsuccessfully concealed from the outside world by the Soviet authorities, may be gauged from the fact that in three widely separated regions of Ukraina and the North Caucasus which I visited—Poltava and Byelaya Tserkov and Kropotkin in the North Caucasus—mortality, according to the estimates of such responsible local authorities as Soviet and collective farm presidents, ranged around 10 per cent. Among individual peasants and in villages far away from the railroad it was often much higher.

I crossed Ukraina from the southeast to the northwest by train, and

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Collective Farmers of the Ukraine
The Author of These Articles Is at the Left in White.

World Non-Aggression Treaty Asked by Davis Pledging U. S. To Real Disarming at Geneva

Informs Nations That's Best Way to Insure World Peace

Sale of Munitions Must Not Continue

Reduction of Arms and Naval Strength Held Vital to Security

GENEVA, May 29 (AP)—The United States offered the world assistance in the reduction and control of armaments today and Soviet Russia advocated the complete abolition of armaments in proposals made before the International Disarmament Conference.

The American suggestions were made by Mr. Norman H. Davis, United States ambassador-at-large. The Russian proposal was made by Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar for the Soviet Union.

In an address to the General Disarmament Conference, the chief United States delegate said his country was prepared to:

Negotiate a universal pact of non-aggression.

Agree to further reduction in armaments.

Negotiate a treaty for international control and supervision of the manufacture and sale of war munitions.

Join in an agreement for substantial proportionate reductions in naval tonnage.

Mr. Davis declared there were only two possible ways for nations to achieve security—(1) by overwhelming superiority in armaments, coupled with military and political allowances, and (2) by increasing defense powers and decreasing offensive powers, through general abolition of weapons suitable for invasion, including heavy mobile artillery, tanks and bombing planes.

Disarm For Security

"The American Government earnestly and sincerely believes," Mr. Davis declares, "that only by following the second path—that of disarmament—can the peace and progress of the world and the national security of each country be truly promoted.

"Unfortunately there is at present a distinct tendency in Europe toward the old policy of political alignments accompanied by an uncontrolled race in armaments, which, if persisted in will recreate the conditions which preceded the World War.

"Those who are today pursuing that policy, rather than one which promotes good will and increases security through a reduction of armaments are inviting a terrible risk for the future."

The United States, Mr. Davis said, has repeatedly stated in unequivocal terms its belief in the value of a drastic reduction in armaments and its willingness to join with other powers in bringing armaments down to be determined by the needs of actual self-defense.

U. S. Ready to Help

To carry out that policy, Mr. Davis said, President Roosevelt had authorized him to summarize the attitude and policy of the United States as follows:

"We are prepared to coöperate in every practicable way in efforts to secure a general disarmament agreement and thus to help promote the general peace and progress of the world.

"We are furthermore willing in connection with a general disarmament convention to negotiate a universal pact of non-aggression and to join with ather nations in conferring on international problems growing out of any treaties to which we are a party.

"The United States will not, however, participate in European political negotiations and settlements and will not make any commitment whatever to use its armed forces for the settlement of any dispute anywhere. In effect the policy of the United States is to keep out of war but to help in every possible way to discourage war."

Hits Arms Traffic

Mr. Davis said one of the great evils of the world today is the production and traffic in munitions of war.

"The American people are convinced," he added, "that by some means the production and traffic in engines of death and the profits resulting therefrom must be controlled or eliminated.

"Those who have a sordid financial interest in fomenting international suspicion and discord which in turn increases the demand for what they have to sell, must be put in a position in which they do not have the power or the incentive to do so much evil.

"My Government is ready to join in measures for suppressing this evil and is prepared to negotiate in connection with disarmament a treaty that would deal drastically with the problem."

"In the matter of naval armaments," Mr. Davis said, "although we have felt it necessary to build up approximately to the treaty limits, largely in replacement ships, we are none the less willing to join the other interested powers in a substantial proportionate reduction of naval tonnage.'"

Mr. Litvinoff proposed that the conference be made a permanent body to safeguard the security of

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Spokesman

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Norman H. Davis

Ambassador-at-Large and Head of American Delegation to Disarmament Conference at Geneva

Hope for New Approach Raised by Tenders of American Aid

Reich's Coöperation Kept in Forefront

Entry of Russia in League Talked in Lobbies by World Diplomats

By Sisley Huddleston

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 29—Special emphasis was laid by Mr. Norman H. Davis today in the general commission of the disarmament conference on the needs for effective control of the private manufacture and traffic in arms.

The quotation by Mr. Davis of President Roosevelt's message to Congress denouncing the uncontrolled activities of manufacturers and merchants of engines of destruction provoked a commotion in the usually placid assembly hall. His statement that the people of the United States are aroused at this evil and convinced that the profits of munition making must be eliminated was received with approbatory murmurs. He had put his finger on the crux of the problem, and his plea that the conference should not fail and that Germany should return was singularly effective.

This is the most important new factor in the deliberations at Geneva, for it is evident that American opinion has been deeply stirred by the sinister trade in the instruments of mass murder and is determined to put a check on these nefarious activities. With the United States now leading the way a more hopeful feeling as to the possibilities of a new approach to the whole problem of armaments is entertained in circles which have hitherto gloomily envisaged the end of the present effort.

It is an open secret that Mr. Davis expressed a desire to deliver his message at the very beginning of the conference and was therefore put down as the first speaker.

Insists on Continuance

The insistence of Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the conference, on continuance of the proceedings in one form or another and conversations with various delegates apparently convinced them. There is, however, another school of thought here which believes it would be in the best interests of the League and disarmament to confess quite frankly the impossibility of accomplishing anything worth while in actual circumstances.

They charge Geneva with pretending that progress is being made when the major visible movement is in endless circles. Refreshing candor would help rehabilitate it in the eyes of the public. They would therefore ask for standstill arrangement and then adjourn sine die explaining in a reasoned statement the causes of nonsuccess.

Others, including it would seem the British delegation, would prefer to carry on in small committees, in which it would afterward be easy to invite the coöperation of Germany for special purposes and thus get that country quietly back into the fold.

The Russians, it indicated, are not anxious to see the return of Germany and are working closely with the French.

Danger of Two Camps

There is an obvious danger now realized by most observers here that while the Russians' presence in international organization may be welcomed there is definite peril of splitting Europe into hostile camps and making the League an anti-German machine, if diplomatic intentions are not right or the moment untimely. Indeed, it is impossible to linger in lobbies listening to gossip of politicians without realizing that even more important than the Disarmament Conference is the intense diplomatic activity and intrigue which is perhaps shaping the future of Europe in some secret conclaves.

Hence the value of the declaration of Mr. Davis, which showed the United States prepared to collaborate in any efficacious disarmament.

Latin America Asked to Join Chaco Embargo

Extension Should Mean End of War in South America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 29 — All Latin-American republics were today asked pointedly by the United States to join in its embargo upon arms shipments to Paraguay and Bolivia.

Cabling American Embassies and Legations in the Iberian Republics, the State Department calls attention to the Joint Resolution of Congress Authorizing the President to stop the sale of arms materials in the United States, and his proclamation last night prohibiting such sales.

The message significantly adds: "This Government has not wished to make this action in this manner subject to any specific conditions. It hopes, however, that other governments will coöperate to an extent sufficient to assure a complete stoppage of shipments."

Bolivia has been giving heavy orders for American guns, and munitions up to the last minute prior to the President's precedent-shattering arms embargo imposed on the Chaco belligerents last night, official figures here reveal.

The historic arms embargo went into effect at 6:30 last night. State Department apparently rules that where title has passed, arms bought for the Chaco from private firms may be delivered; otherwise not.

As Mr. Norman H. Davis, special representative of President Roosevelt at the Geneva parley, continued the denunciation of the international traffic in arms, and as 13 other countries by latest count joined the proposed Chaco arms embargo, officials here scanned a whole sea of new problems raised by the ban on arms sales which is the first of its kind in the whole of the American history.

One of the first discoveries is that the American arms embargo imposes a heavy burden on Bolivia, but hard-

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Memorial Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on May 30, a legal holiday.

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Things Present

Owing to the holiday tomorrow, the Weekly Magazine Section is issued today. If you are one who questions the age-old formula that diplomacy must be shrouded in mystery and left entirely in the hands of a select few, don't miss the leading article. Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Association, sounds a clarion call for American athletes to compete for a place on the team for 1936.

Carlyn Stevens, who wrote the "Etiquette in Daily Living" series, takes as her text today the weeping of a child in a shoe store. Parents would do well to read "More Than a Pair of Shoes," on the Progress in Education Page.

The illustrated article on the Home Building and Gardening Page might well be passed along to the station master in your town.

The Moments Musical series is moved a day ahead this week, the article on the Home Forum Page dealing with Beethoven. Any teacher of music would like to see it.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the seventh article in "Improving Your Tennis," on the Sports Page, the Young Folks' Page, and a collection of the Best Cartoons of the Week, on the inside back page.

Women Emphasize New England Hope Lies in Education

Society Carries On Tradition of Early Colonial Settlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 29—Educational work was stressed as one of the principal projects of the National Society of New England Women by Mrs. Frederick Starr Pendleton of Brooklyn, N. Y., president-general, at the twenty-first annual congress here. Delegates are here from all parts of the United States.

Mrs. Pendleton said she believed education should be and would be maintained as one of the society's chief aims because it is a realization of the most ardent hopes of the early American colonists. Groups of New England women in various states, she explained, have funds for scholarship aid fo young people affiliated with the society.

Mrs. Pendleton is a direct descendant of the Thomas Brown who was identified with the founding of Lynn, Mass., following his arrival in America in 1628. Her father was a Thomas Brown, who could trace his ancestry back to that early settler by an uninterrupted line of Thomas Browns.

Strike Used as Whip By Organized Labor

By the Associated Press

Organized labor bore down today with threats of three general strikes. In the textile and steel industries, and in Toledo, Ohio, shops, unions threatened to strike unless their demands—chiefly for recognition—were met. The lash of strike violence whipped other sectors—notably Cleveland, where taxicab drivers are out; New Orleans and the Pacific coast, where longshoremen are striking.

Mr. Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, said a general strike of 300,000 textile workers would be called if an NRA order, reducing cotton textile production 25 per cent, were put into effect.

Sixty-eight of the 103 unions in Toledo had voted in favor of a general strike as negotiations to end the automotive strike, in which two persons have been killed and 200 injured, ended in a deadlock.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, called Mr. Michael F. Tighe, president of the Steel Workers' Union, to Washington for a conference. Mr. Tighe, demanding recognition, has set mid-June as the deadline for a "holiday" in the industry.

Labor Scores on New Compact; Boston Tax Rate Nearing $38; Lawmakers Too Busy to Quit

New England Observer Sees Ending of Massachusetts Legislature Put Off to June 16; Bared Boston Budget Tells Story of Futile Effort to Pare Expense

Labor history was made in Concord, N. H., today. Delegates to a Joint Conference on Interstate Compacts Affecting Labor and Industries, stood around a table with pens poised. On the table was the first interstate compact in the history of the nation for the protection of women and children in industry, says the Associated Press.

Affixing their signatures were representatives from Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania.

President Roosevelt and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, sent hearty approval and congratulations.

The agreement sets minimum wage standard for women and minors, with provision for state wage boards having authority to make special arrangements for mentally or physically handicapped workers.

The bill next goes before the individual state legislatures for final action.

The move signals a first tangible result of years of effort, chiefly by Massachusetts agencies, for interstate understanding on labor laws.

Labor

Eyes On Washington

New England textile workers don't relish seeing their pay envelopes shrunk for the summer—but neither are they ready to walk out in protest against the NRA ruling on a 25 per cent reduction in mill production. They, meanwhile, keep eagle eyes on Washington.

Yesterday Mr. Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, in Washington, warned that a general strike of 300,000 textile workers would be called if the recent production slicing order was put into effect. He said there wouldn't be a cotton mill open in the country if the plan is carried out. The manufacturers had sought such a reduction permit in order to clean out overstocked warehouses.

The New England workers, representing a majority of textile workers of the country, haven't had time to study the situation, however. They want to think it over before declaring they will lend support to the strike threat.

Union officials are conferring today with Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. On the outcome of this conference may depend the peace of the New England textile industry. Even though General Johnson stands adamant in his decision on ordering a cut in production, union officials in this district believe some changes may result—or further explanation may bring understanding.

Legislature

Reply Indifferent

Senator Joseph Langone wants Mr. Roger Cutler investigated.

Mr. Cutler, secretary of the Citizens' Committee for Public Safety, is the man behind the gun behind the police unification bill. The other day he referred to "political shysters holding up the bill." Senator Langone didn't like such language. Today the Senator filed a bill in the Senate asking an inquiry into the source of and use of the funds spent by Mr. Cutler's committee.

Mr. Cutler's reply:

"I'm going right over to the State House to see that bill put through by an overwhelming majority."

The Senate is scheduled to vote—probably favorably—on the measure today. It then goes to the House.

* * *

Picnic Procrastination

Prorogation of the Massachusetts Legislature is something like a Sunday school picnic—there's a new date set every other day. Saturday the legislators set June 1 for closing shop. Yesterday they changed to June 8. And now they say June 16.

Yesterday action by the lawmakers took the following course:

The Senate

Police unification bill passed to third reading. Two new amendments would require appointment of Boston representative on the proposed advisory council, and strike out Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham's pet police training course provision.

Action on bill providing salary restorations to county employees excepting those in Suffolk, postponed to Thursday.

Reconsideration refused on proposed legislation to make it easier for municipalities to enter electric power business.

The House

Killed bill authorizing public ownership of Boston Elevated Railway. Reconsideration will be sought today.

Passed bill prohibiting special justices of district courts to practice law in their own courts, excepting Nantucket and Dukes Counties.

The Committees

House Ways and Means reported "next annual session," on Governor Ely's proposed legislation for retail sales tax.

Public Safety Committee reports

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Government Fails To Establish Link In NRA Labor Test

U. S. Court Denies Plea for Restrainer Against Steel Company

WILMINGTON, Del., May 29 (AP)—The Federal Government's petition for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Weirton Steel Company from interfering or taking any part in the election of bargaining representatives by its employees was denied today by Judge John P. Nields in United States District Court.

The court denied the injunction for two reasons, one, that the Norris Anti-Injunction Act applies to this case and, second, that the court is without power to issue an injunction in a case involving a labor dispute until after testimony is taken from witnesses in open court.

Court said affidavits presented by both sides are contradictory and conflicting and that there are serious questions of law involved, particularly the question as to the constitutionality of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"Counsel in their brief have given extensive and careful consideration of this constitutional question," Judge Nields said. "Issues of the gravest importance are raised and should be determined only after a final hearing."

The decision leaves unsettled the company's challenge of the labor guarantee provisions of the Recovery Act on constitutional grounds as well as the Government's attack upon the so-called company union. It defeats, however, the plan for an immediate election at the Weirton plants under supervision of the National Labor Board.

A. F. of L.

What Is It?

How Is It Organized?

What Are the Relationships Between the Constituent Bodies?

It is necessary to understand these questions if one is to interpret the day's news. Prof. Malcolm Kier of Dartmouth offers a simple and interesting analysis of

The American Federation of Labor

in two articles on the Editorial Page, May 31 and June 1.

New York Extends Official Greeting To French Fliers

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—A shave, breakfast, a visit to City Hall and—

What comes next appeared to be a matter of uncertainty today with Capt. Maurice Rossi and Lieut. Paul Codos, the Frenchmen who paid New York a comparatively unexpected visit yesterday from Paris.

Up early—about 7 a. m., which is the dim, dim dawning to most New Yorkers—the fliers called for barbers, a light continental breakfast and received the French Consul-General, M. Charles de Fontnouvelle.

The photographers were next, and then Floyd Bennett Field, where the airmen inspected their ship and conferred with mechanics on the structual vibrations that forced them to abandon their Paris-San Diego flight here.

Late today they are to receive the city's welcome from Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, who was caught unprepared yesterday by their arrival. After that—it just depends.

American Compact With Cuba Canceling Right to Intervene To Come Before U. S. Senate

Washington's Activities in Foreign Field Range From Caribbean to Geneva—Action Compels President to Defer Message on Debts

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 29—The American Government moved sensationally today over a wide field of foreign relations.

Most tangible and striking event was the signature, arranged today, of a new basic treaty between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, abrogating the Platt Amendment, which for 35 years has asserted American rights of intervention in the island.

But scarcely less important was the arms embargo on the Chaco nations which went into effect today by presidential proclamation. And matching this direct, forcible action was the announcement of President Roosevelt's intention to go farther along the road toward disarmament, made by Mr. Norman H. Davis at Geneva.

Washington observers considered the pledge for further cuts in naval armament made in behalf of the "sailor President" to be of paramount importance in the light of naval discussions about to begin with Britain and probably Japan.

The President himself was working again today on his war debts message, which is now expected to go to Congress on Friday. He deferred sending it today because of the rush of foreign business which was unavoidable, and in order to give the debtor nations the longest possible time to make up their own minds on the June 15 payment before he defines American policy.

Of great importance to the Caribbean, paralleling the amazing gesture of abrogating the Platt Amendment, comes the exclusive news of a prospective agreement with Haiti which will mean termination of the financial control the United States exercises over that troubled island.

Altogether, therefore, it was a notable day for the anti-imperialists! Further withdrawals from the Caribbean, an actual arms embargo, and coöperative pledges for disarmament!

Washington has burst into the international news again with all its old-time verve.

* * *

Cuba: Abrogation of the Platt Amendment has a curious background, and the shouting is not all over yet. Last summer and autumn, when Mr. Sumner Welles as Ambassador to Cuba was having much trouble arranging a government satisfactory to his and Washington's taste, an essential pledge he offered the islanders was ultimate deletion of the much-abused Platt Amendment.

Returning to Washington after the government of President Mendieta was installed, Mr. Welles set to work with Ambassador Manuel Marquez Sterling to prepare the new basic treaty with the disliked clauses omitted. It did not take long to finish the treaty. Months ago it was ready to send to Congress and the only real difficulty was to evolve clauses—after protest of the Navy Department—which preserved the American naval base at Guantanamo Bay. This, however, was soon done.

But the treaty remained in the filing cabinets. Why? Because "Presidential" President Mendieta—who as an oppositionist, had shouted loud for abrogation of the Platt Amendment—saw when in office that American intervention might be extremely useful to keep him there. New elections are soon to be held in Cuba. Former Provisional President Ramon Grau San Martin, never recognized by the United States, recently arrived at Havana, back from exile, and was greeted with great enthusiasm.

President Mendieta then saw that his pre-office pledge of getting the Platt Amendment repealed must be fulfilled if he did not expect to go down to ignominious defeat before Dr. Grau San Martin. The wires to Washington began to buzz.

Meanwhile, Cuban youths began firing guns off in uncomfortable proximity to American officials in Havana. Only yesterday the latest threat came. These attacks, it is suspected, may come from zealous patriots, and they may also come from groups interested in forcing American intervention in the island.

* * *

The Treaty Emerges: Under all the circumstances the State Department felt the time had come to withdraw its treaty obligation in the stormy island, and President Mendieta agreed.

So this afternoon, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Ambassador Marquez Sterling are initialing a new basic treaty.

The document has not yet been made public, but it seems to be the old treaty simply denuded of its interventionist clauses. Guantanamo Bay is saved for the navy. New commercial relations are to be handled in a separately negotiated convention.

The treaty, according to plan, will be rushed to the Senate with the hope of ratification this session. That will precede the Cuban elections, enable President Mendieta to fulfill his promise of obtaining abrogation and send him to the polls with enhanced chances of victory.

But the Senate may have a good deal to say. The episode seems rather hasty and breathless to senators. Some of them are attached to America's "Mission in the Caribbean." A scheme to abrogate anything so ancient and tradition-hallowed as the Platt Amendment creates its own opposition. When they have thought it all over—and that may take quite a while—it seems likely, however, that administration votes will carry through the new treaty.

* * *

Haiti's Turn: The bonds (pun unintentional) which have hampered Haiti's sovereignty are about to be struck off. A new financial arrangement, negotiated by President Stenio Vincent, when he was here in April, terminating American financial control, is now before the Haitian Congress.

But a bigger plum awaits the republic of the Caribbean. After the new contract is accepted, The Christian Science Monitor learns that a new treaty abrogating the occupation agreement of 1915 and the loan protocol of 1919 will be signed. The American customs receivership will come to an end, and full financial sovereignty will return to the island.

The desire of the United States to evacuate Haiti has been hampered previously by the fact that $11,000,000 in Haitian bonds are still outstanding. They were safeguarded by an agreement made in September, 1932, which continued the American customs receivership. After strenuous efforts to turn this obstacle, a method has been found.

The National City Bank of New York will sell its branch, the Banque Nationale d'Haiti, to the Haitian Government at book value—approximately $1,000,000. The new bank will be governed by a board appointed by the President of Haiti—but members of the board will be from a panel selected by the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council of the United States, and the National City Bank. Sovereignty is salved and Haiti proposes to enter a new era of freedom.

* * *

Debts Delay: Having sent out dunning notices to the war debtors, President Roosevelt decided he could defer his war debts message to Congress for a few days. He plans to polish it on his train trips to Gettysburg and New York. Another motive is involved in the delay, and that is to permit public and official opinion—which is in a state of flux—to crystallize in Britain, France and in the other debtor nations.

Washington's advices indicate that Britain may default on June 15, because of course of fundamental policies, but impelled in no small measure by the fact that the Johnson bill, upon default, drives the European money market back to London. The continentals, however, are not so anxious for this outcome, and hence the French Cabinet and Chamber, even today, are said to be swinging toward some form of remittance.

The rôles have been reversed, largely by the Johnson bill. But nothing is definite yet, and foreign opinion is bubbling so furiously in the formative stage that President Roosevelt did not care to throw a cold douche in the form of his message to Congress. For that document can hardly do more than affirm the creditor's willingness always to grant access to his debtor, coupled, however, with an expectation of collecting the maximum amount possible of the debts. No position the President can take, in the view of experts here, could do anything but discourage debtors.

* * *

Drought Survey by Air: Three government experts are swinging through the drought states of the Midwest by airplane. Dr. E. W. Sheets, director of emergency drought activities for the AAA, Col. Lawrence Westbrook, assistant administrator of the FERA, and Dr. O. E. Reed, chief of the bureau of dairy industry of the Department of Agriculture, are making a first-hand inspection trip of the large drought area in a navy service plane placed at their disposal.

In addition to their survey of conditions in the drought area, the party will complete the establishment and coördination of the various field forces which will be charged with administration of federal drought relief activities.

Reports from the weather bueau indicate that conditions in the drought areas are practically unchanged, with little immediate prospect of relief.

* * *

Free Ports: The House passed by 253-94 and sent to the Senate the Celler bill authorizing establishment of a "free port" zones at United States seaports. Under the bill New York City hopes to develop a new free port outside United States tariff walls, where a large business will grow up in transhipment and re-export of goods. Other coastal cities have similar expectations.

A free zone would be a wharfage area surrounded by a wall which, for customs purposes, would be considered outside United States territory. Goods could be unloaded, stored or reshipped to other points without the payment of United States customs duties. The city of Danzig, in the Polish corridor, is such a free port. Commerce and Treasury departments both favor the bill and look to it to stimulate American shipping.

Zepp-Train Flies on Rails

New Haven Railroad's Streamlined Speedster

Train Runs From Either End

* * *

New Haven Speedster Is Expected To Do Sustained 90 Miles an Hour

* * *

Though only the third train of its type in the United States the New York, New Haven and Hartford's new "knee action" streamline train, being built by the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, Ohio, represents notable advances on existing types.

The New Haven train will be the first to be operated from either end, eliminating the practice necessary with other streamline trains of turning it about on specially looped track. The cars furthermore are suspended from the trucks by hydaulically controlled spring shock absorbers which smooth out track unevennesses, switches and frogs, acting similarly to "knee action" in automobiles.

This new American "rail Zeppelin," which represents a new construction phase of the Goodyear corporation, is to be a moderate weight, high-speed, three-car articulated train, built to accommodate 164 passengers. It is expected to make the run between Boston and Providence, a distance of 43.78 miles, in 45 minutes. According to the builders the train is to be delivered to the road in July.

To the Zeppelin builders, according to Dr. Karl Arnstein, head of the plant in Akron, the problems of railroad building are very similar to those of the airship. They have tried out models in the wind tunnels at the Guggenheim Airship Institute. As a result, the train has smooth outside surfaces achieved by installation of flush windows, doors, vestibules, complete bottom covering around the wheels and no projections from the body of the cars. This streamline design decreases air resistance stability of the train while rounding curves. The "knee action" spring suspension, furthermore, reduces the trains tendency to roll on curves.

The train is powered with two 400-horsepower Diesel Westinghouse motors connected to generators which deliver their energy directly to electrically driven trucks at both ends. The train, it is estimated will accelerate from a standing start to 60 miles an hour in less than three minutes and will be capable of maintaining a sustained speed of 90 miles an hour.

This three-car train weighs 80,000 pounds compared with 180,000 pounds for the conventional type. Its light aluminum alloys will stand three times the crash impact of steel, which is a potent safety factor.

Dr. Arnstein referred to the new train as a "laboratory on wheels" in its novel use of rubber in the field of rail coach building. Goodyear, he stated, was attracted to the project of building the train by the opportunity offered to develop new uses for rubber in flooring, seats of metal framework with rubber-filled upholstery, rubber engine mounts, rubber engine mounts, rubber shock absorbers in place of conventional coach springs and rubber insulation for sound proofing and air-conditioning.

Five Youths Arrested For Oklahoma Kidnapings

PAWHUSKA, Okla., May 29 (AP)—Five young men who sped over Oklahoma highways, kidnaping six persons and stealing three automobiles were in the toils of the law today.

Three of the five were fugitives from the Sherman (Texas) jail, where they slugged a guard and fled. The three were arrested here last night in a motorcar they had seized from Mr. Phillip Aigner, a farmer of Perry, Okla.

Two other men were arrested at Sayre for kidnaping four men. They were accused of stealing a motorcar and kidnaping B. C. Butler, Tommy Dyson, Glenn Williams of Elk City, Wash., and O. J. Hannington of Spokane. The four were released and the car recovered.

Zeppelin Reaches Brazil

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, May 29 (AP)—The German mail-carrying dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, arrived at 7:25 a. m. (5:25 a. m. eastern standard time) today on one of its regular passages from Friedrichshafen.

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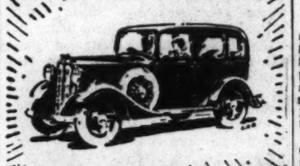
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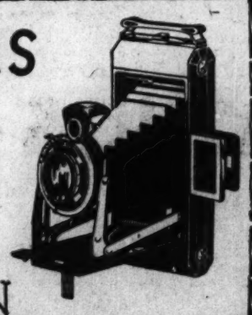
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Women Urged Not to Give Up Ground Gained

Repression Policy Under Dictatorships Shown to Be Dangerous

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 29—Problems of minorities in many countries, including the new minority consisting of "repressed women in dictator nations," were discussed here at the opening session of a two-day conference on minorities, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Growing nationalism at the present time lies behind the problem of minorities and gives it its tension and difficulties, according to Prof. Albert H. Lybyer of the University of Illinois, who discussed minorities in European countries, as they have resulted from boundaries set up by the peace conference.

"Present national boundaries in Europe with many nationalities on the wrong side of national lines," said Professor Lybyer, "constitute an explosive situation which demands some release either by force or by change of opinion. Nationalism is struggling against minorities, causing much pain and trouble.

"Anything which we can do toward moderating the high feeling among minorities, or toward getting peoples to treat each other better until a change comes, is welcome. Ultimately, I believe, the solution lies in a changed public opinion which results from such conferences as this."

Concerning the Jewish minority in Germany, Prof. Frederick Schuman of the University of Chicago, who recently returned from Germany, declared anti-Jewish sentiment to be a device used by the ruling classes to "deflect from themselves the middle class animosity due to their insecurity."

Turning to the question of women becoming a minority in some countries, Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd of Chicago, chairman of the conferences, focused attention on women in dictator countries.

"Millions of women in Europe are moving backward," she said, "and losing their hard won equality rights. As fast as military dictators come in women are repressed and treated like a minority, although I suppose they are an actual majority."

Miss Margaret Gilson, a professor at the University of Chicago, who has spent much time in Germany, warned American women not to sit back and calmly consider the present repression of German women as merely an experiment, the results of which could be judged later. She urged women in this country to rise up at once to discountenance what she termed the shameful treatment of women.

Women Are Urged to Fight

"Fine German women have been put back in the kitchen to pare potatoes and work at the kitchen sink," she continued, "and are told that their great duty in life is to bring up children. They have been deprived of all of their former good executive positions and have been denied the right to choose what they wish to do in life. It is no longer fashionable for German women to be educated under the present régime.

"There is danger that this same attitude toward women may spread to other countries and that regimentation of women may creep into other nations where women may be told that they can choose only one path in life," Professor Gilson declared. "There should be no stepping backward on fundamental rights of women. The best thing is to let the world know that we do not expect any backward moves in the rights we have won."

The Negro and Indian minorities problems within the United States were discussed at other sessions. The background of the Negro problem in this country was presented by Prof. Melville J. Herskovits of Northwestern University, who has spent 10 years in studying the Negro problems in Dutch Guiana, West Africa, West Indies, Brazil and Jamaica, as well as in this country.

"Preconceptions held by many people that the Negro came to the United States as a savage with no possessions or cultural background are wrong," said Professor Herskovits. "A large number of slaves were from the upper caste in Africa and were desirable individuals. Ancestors of the New World Negro came from a region of high culture and complex civilization. Negroes in this country have given more of their African culture to its development than the average person knows."

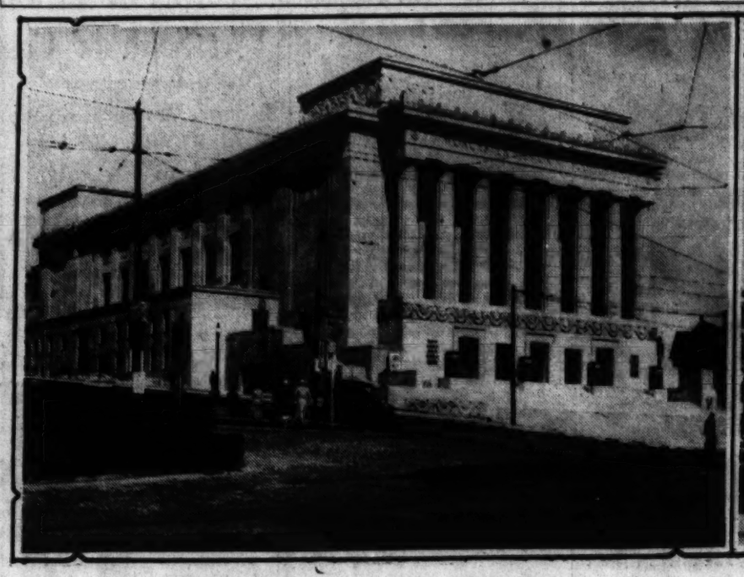
The new Indian policy of the Roosevelt Administration was urged at last night's session as a solution for Indian minority problems in the United States. Speaking in favor of the Wheeler-Howard Indian Rights bill, now pending in Congress, Mr. Ward Shepard, adviser on land policies of the United States Indian Service, characterized the bill as giving for the first time to the American Indian "experience in civic and business affairs."

The bill, which sets up a land purchase program of $3,000,000 a year, to get back lost lands for homeless Indians will give them a chance to go into small-scale farming and livestock grazing, Mr. Shepard said.

"Today there are 100,000 landless Indians, most of whom are paupers, constituting an ever-growing and ever more costly social problem," he noted. In answering critics who charged that "high pressuring" had been used on the Indians to support the bill, Mr. Shepard declared that 15 big councils and other smaller ones had been held in the Indian country.

After prolonged debates, responsible tribal councils, representing 150,000 Indians, have indorsed the bill to date, he said, while the councils of less than 20,000 Indians have opposed it.

Utility and Beauty Displace Pomp and Filigree in War Memorials



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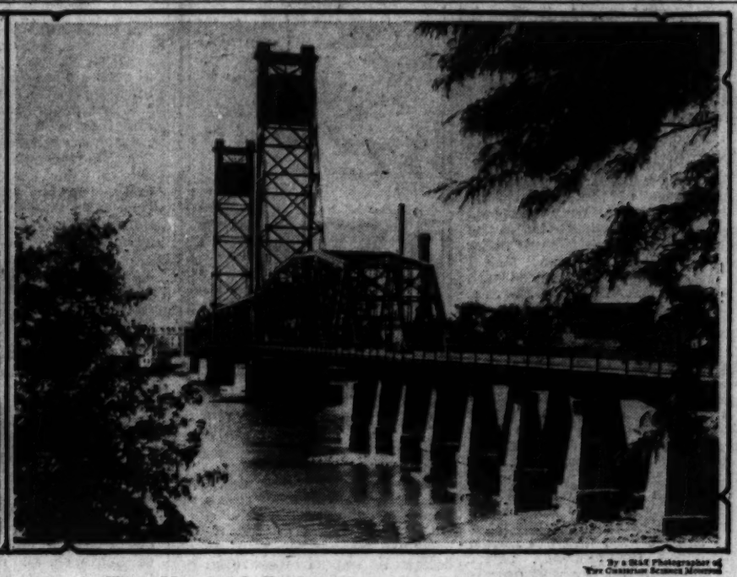

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

War Memorial Bridge, Between Portsmouth, N. H., and Kittery, Maine

This Is Another Exemplification of Putting to Useful Purposes the Money Spent Memorializing War.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Flag of Democracy

Men skilled in political analysis are baffled when they try to plot the course Governor Ely is taking these days.

In a way it seems they are, in language of a journalistic friend, trying "to unscrew the inscrutable."

Governor Ely has accounted for his criticism of continuing the New Deal in these words:

"There are those who wonder why a Democratic Governor should seem to criticize any measures of his chief—the President of the United States. Whatever they deem the cause, I wish to eliminate one. It is not political. I neither desire nor expect to hold any political office after January, 1935.

"If what I say is criticism, and I do not deem it such, the reason for it lies in a conviction that the great danger which faces the American people is the annihilation of democratic principles of government. I do not say that these have yet been annihilated. I do not think President Roosevelt intends it. But forces have been set in motion which must be checked or that is the inevitable result."

* * *

Then the Governor adds: "eternal vigilance is the price of safety."

From that statement it is deduced that the Governor proposes to continue his campaign against the "undemocratic principles" he believes his party is being steered toward.

* * *

His Eyes on Washington?

There are scores of shrewd Democrats and Republicans in Massachusetts who believe that if Joseph Buell Ely continues to make such addresses as he has been making in criticism of the present governmental policy that he may loom as a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Roosevelt in 1936, whether he will or no.

* * *

The Governor says he wants and expects to be through with political office in 1935. But, if that's the way he reasons and yet he still believes it his duty to arouse the citizenry of this land against the way the superprogressives of both parties are pushing the Government, it's strange that so shrewd a man as Mr. Ely should not see that this course is taking him into deeper and broader political seas.

* * *

Another thought. Would Citizen Alfred E. Smith of New York feel badly to see the man who made that famous nominating speech for him in Chicago in 1932 elevated to nationwide importance and even an outstanding candidate for the Presidency?

* * *

Governor Ely is to speak in Schenectady, N. Y., on Friday. "Milestones on the road to Dover"—or may it be Washington?

* * *

Middlesex Slate

The annual meeting of the stanch Republican Middlesex Club is to be held at the Parker House Thursday noon, June 7. Officers for the next year are to be elected. A nominating committee is writing down the names of likely officers on a slate, and, as the old Middlesex is conservative, the slate will go through. At that meeting you can risk all you have that no official will propose giving Senator David I. Walsh an unopposed election. That's not the Middlesex way.

* * *

So far as Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner is concerned, Frank A. Goodwin will have to hire his own lawyers in his contest for the paid chairmanship salary of the Boston Finance Commission from which Governor Ely ousted him a few months ago.

Nash Jones.

No News Radiocast At Noon on Thursday

THE regular noonday radiocast of "The Moniter Views the News" will not be heard on Thursday, May 31, over Stations WBZ and WBZA. The program has been canceled to allow Station WBZ to relay the presidential review of the fleet in New York Harbor.

Citizen Defense Bill Approved in France

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 29—A bill for compulsory training of the inhabitants of Paris and other French cities in "passive defense" against air attacks has just been approved by the French Government.

Parliament is expected to pass the project, which places special emphasis on universal use of gas masks in the near future. The introduction of this bill comes at a time when talk of war scares pervades the capitals of Europe.

WBSO to Radiocast Christian Science Talk

The last of the series of three electrical transcriptions on Christian Science entitled an "Interview with the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson," will be radiocast over Station WBSO, Needham, Mass., on Friday, June 1, at 9:45 a. m., eastern daylight time. WBSO operates on a frequency of 920 kilocycles,—a wavelength of 303 meters.

Millen-Faber Trial

Legal Right and Wrong

Neither Irving nor Murton Millen knew the difference between legal right and wrong when they participated in the Needham Trust Company holdup, Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, New York psychiatrist, told the jury in the Dedham Court today. The Millen brothers are on trial, with Abraham Faber, for the murder of a policeman during the robbery.

Dr. Jelliffe, veteran of many major murder cases in which insanity has been the chief issue, declared the Millen brothers were suffering from a "mental disease."

Latent testimony in behalf of the Millen boys interrupted for one day presentation of Faber's defense case, which will be resumed tomorrow.

Coolies Will Get American Flour Instead of Wages

Chinese Millers Oppose Throwing Loaned Flour on Open Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—American flour may pay for Chinese roads. A decision of the National Economic Council—similar to the American National Recovery Administration—provides that American flour loaned to China through recent arrangement in Washington will go as wages for workers engaged in highway construction in Kansu and Shensi provinces.

While details of the scheme are still somewhat hazy, the council's decision was forced by objection of Chinese flour millers in the Shanghai and other districts to sale of the flour here. Such sale, they declared, would send the price down with no corresponding benefit.

Present output of the mills in Shanghai and similar flour-production districts is virtually able to keep up with the demands in this part of the country, and if the loaned flour were to be placed upon the market, it is declared, it would cause overproduction.

The first shipment of 6000 bags was sold in Shanghai, but the plan now is to ship other consignments from Portland and Seattle to Haichow, north of Shanghai on the Shantung coast, where it will be loaded on Lunghai Railway freight cars for Tungkwan where the National Economic Council has established a branch office.

Some time ago the total amount of American-loaned flour was cut down, through agreement between Nanking and Washington, due to protests of the Chinese producers who felt that the loan represented a gain for the United States through reduction of oversupply, but loss for China because of shifting the oversupply in this direction and hurting local markets.

Florida Sends Crops

Statisticians have estimated Florida supplied more than one-third of the fruits and vegetables marketed in New York City during the first quarter of the year.

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As long as you keep these three facts in mind—you'll always call for Campbell's Soups — the finest soups money can buy. The most economical, too! About half the cost of "pre-watered" soups — a really worthwhile saving on every serving.

Campbell's Soups

Labor Scores on New Compact; Boston Tax Rate Nearing $38; Lawmakers Too Busy to Quit

(Continued from Page 1)

favorably on bill that would require a request from the Mayor or town selectmen to bring state troops into their territory for settling labor disputes. Under the police unification bill, the Governor would have full authority to move state troops for such purposes. The new bill would remove many of Labor's objections to police unification.

City Affairs

Budget Bared

The Mayor's budget is out. But so are the sharpened pencils of the opposition. Today begins preliminary maneuvers in the job of trying to tear it apart, a favorite pastime with the Boston City Council. Immediately following His Honor's announcement yesterday it was made known that the Committee on Appropriations would begin hearings next week.

* * *

Despite the Mayor's efforts to pare municipal expenditures to a minimum the budget shows that the 1934 tax burden will be as heavy or heavier than that of last year, after other sections are submitted.

Pertinent 1934 budget figures compared with 1933:

	1934	1933
City Maintenance	$35,600,000.00	$36,750,000.00
City Debt Payments	$11,055,210.25	$9,233,944.28
County Maintenance	$3,163,958.17	$3,316,775.46
County Debt Payments	$152,375.17	$187,985.50
Totals	$49,971,543.62	$49,458,695.21

Total increase, 1934	$512,858.41
Increased city and county revs.	$35,400.00
Total savings	322,541.59
Total tax saving	.17

* * *

But the total saving figure doesn't tell the whole story. More than $2,000,000 the Mayor saved in personal services and other items, only to have the economies wiped out by debt payments necessitated by Mayor Curley's last year's borrowings, a $750,000 snow storm, and $90,000 for maintenance of the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel. Only increased revenues make possible a tax saving in the municipal departments under his control. Then the school budget and other figures must be added later.

The total may mean a $38 tax rate, $5.20 more than in 1933.

* * *

Next Move?

The expected happened in City Hall yesterday.

Mr. John C. L. Dowling former chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, moved into the office of executive director of the Boston Public Welfare Department. Mr. Walter V. McCarthy picked up his things from the welfare director's desk and went over to become Deputy Institutions Commissioner. Miss Mary Cotter, who was Deputy Institutions Commissioner, passed Mr. McCarthy on her way over to become Mr. Dowling's assistant.

Today Mr. Dowling, famed for his investigation as "Fin-Com" chairman and as president of the Watch and Ward Society, began his program to weed out welfare "fakers." At present welfare payments exceed $14,000,000 annually. Mayor Mansfield wants frauds cleaned out so this figure may be sliced.

* * *

Sniffs of suspicion filled the air, though, when it was learned that Mr. Francis R. Whelton, assistant corporation council, had received his "walking papers" last night. Mr. Whelton opened wide the welfare rubber stamp fraud some time ago. Last week Mr. Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr. predicted Mr. Whelton would be fired for his success in prosecuting these rubber stamp cases. Mr. Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel, says Mr. Whelton was notified of his release four or five months ago.

Today Mr. Whelton says if Mr. Foley had supplied him with the policemen he wanted in his fraud inquiry he would have made "two city councilors answer questions as well as one state senator."

Meanwhile Mr. Daniel W. Flynn, former internal revenue agent in the federal estate tax department, was appointed to occupy Mr. Shelton's chair.

Motorists

Tunnel Wails

Motorists pay 50 cents to get through the Holland Tunnel under the Hudson River at New York. Why should Boston submarine travelers object to a 25-cent charge at the new East Boston tunnel entrances? Whether there is a reason for it or not, automobile owners in the vicinity, especially residents of East Boston itself, are wailing today at the Public Works Department announcement of tunnel tolls as follows:

Automobile	25 cents
Truck, two axles, two tons or less	25 cents
Truck, two axles, two to five tons	35 cents
Truck, two axles, 5 to 10 tons	50 cents
Tractor with semi-trailer, 5 to 10 tons	50 cents
Tractor with semi-trailer, 10 to 15 tons	$1.00
Bus, with or without passengers	65 cents
Motorcycle	15 cents

The rates are not final. A public hearing is to be held. The State Department of Public Utilities must say "yes" or "no." Mayor Mansfield would prefer a private automobile rate of 20 cents.

Education

Marking Time

A Newton mother discovered the other day that her child will not be able to pass into the next grade in school. It was the first intimation she had that the child was not doing satisfactory work. For Newton believes, or has believed since last fall, that the report card is old-fashioned, puts only a stigma on the inferior student.

But last night Newton mothers, many with experiences similar to that of the one above, said they think the no-marking plan has been tried and found wanting. A petition asks abandonment of the scheme at once.

Elimination of report cards, they say, fails to provide proper incentive, tends to destroy ambition, and constitutes a "regimentation of intellect which is un-American in principle and unworkable in practice."

The petition, brought last night to the attention of the School Committee, will be heard and considered at a meeting in June.

* * *

The report card remains old-fashioned until the June meeting, but corporal punishment is no longer a sign of the "Little Red Schoolhouse" age. The school committee last night voted to strike out a recent ruling prohibiting such disciplinary measures in the Newton schools. Teachers now will be permitted to keep the peace by "reasonable and proper" methods.

Shipping

Bumper Crops

It's apple blossom time in Nova Scotia. And today Yarmouth, enthused over the outlook for a "bumper" crop of tourists as well as apples, welcomed the first contingent of summer sightseers, alighting from its namesake vessel of the Eastern Steamship Line, the Yarmouth.

The Yarmouth, with cabins full, is inaugurating a three-ships-a-week sailing schedule between Boston and the Evangeline Country. After June 14 there will be six round trips a week for the rest of the summer.

Theaters

"The Mikado"

O joy, O rapture—four weeks of Gilbert and Sullivan, as green and refreshing today as half a century ago. This was proved up to the hilt last night at the Shubert Theater when an audience of original Savoyards could not have received more appreciatively the lilting rhymes of Gilbert clothed in the melody of Sullivan, than did last night's audience. Even sophisticated youth, which composed no small part of the audience, laughed at Victorian humor as heartily as the oldest theatergoer present.

As a matter of fact, "The Mikado," without much exaggeration, may be said to have been presented twice last night, for virtually every number was encored, and sometimes the performers were brought back four or five times.

Of the cast, the danger is to speak in too high terms, for it is an all-round excellent one. Honors piled up and running over must be presented to the chorus. The girls were young and not only could sing, but could act, while the male voices proved a substantial background. Of the individuals it is not unfair to the others to say that Mr. Frank Moulan as Ko-Ko was capable of carrying the show on his own shoulders. He danced, and he sang, and he mimed with genuine Gilbertian humor. Miss Vivian Hart made a fascinating Yum-Yum, and Nanki-Poo was admirably played and sung by Mr. Roy Cropper. Mr. William Danforth was Mr. William Danforth, and decidedly not the Mikado of Japan as conceived by Gilbert. However, his clowning amused the audience. Others who call for special mention are Mr. Herbert Waterous as Pooh-Bah, Miss Frances Vaviello as Pitti-Sing and Miss Vera Ross as Katisha.

There was little change in the score, and what change there was was not an improvement on Sir Arthur Sullivan, especially in the case of one of Miss Hart's songs in which she took on inexcusably high note to end her song. In conclusion, O joy, O rapture—four weeks of Gilbert and Sullivan; "The Mikado" being followed by "Pirates of Penzance."

E. B.

Seaplanes Reach San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Calif, May 29 (AP)—Completing an easy stage flight from Coco Solo, Canal Zone, eight giant San Diego-based seaplanes landed on the bay off North Island May 27. They comprise squadrons V P-7 and V P-9.

Hungered

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Famine Area of Ukraine

Famine Proves Good Weapon For Forcing Soviet Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

at every station where I made inquiries the peasants told the same story of major famine during the winter and spring of 1932-1933.

If one considers that the population of Ukraina is about 35,000,000, and that of the North Caucasus about 10,000,000, and that credible reports of similar famine came from parts of the country which I did not visit, some regions of the Middle and Lower Volga and Kazakstan, in Central Asia, it would seem highly probable that between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 people, over and above the normal mortality rate, lost their lives from hunger and related causes. This is the reality behind the innocuous phrases, tolerated by the Soviet censorship, about food stringency, strained food situation, etc.

What lay behind this major human catastrophe? It was very definitely not a result of any natural disaster, such as exceptional drought or flood, because it was the general testimony of the peasants that the harvest of 1932, although not satisfactory, would have left them enough for nourishment, if the state had not swooped down on them with heavy requisitions.

Hidden stocks of grain which the despairing peasants had buried in the ground were dug up and confiscated; where resistance to the state measures was especially strong, as in some stanitsas, or Cossack towns, in the Western Kuban, whole communities were driven from their homes and exiled en masse, to the frozen wastes of Siberia.

State Had Its "Squeeze"

Unquestionably, the poor harvest of 1932 was attributable in some degree to the apathy and discouragement of the peasants, subjected, as they were at that time, to constant irregular requisitions, at inequitable fixed prices—the state was practically compelled, by the necessity for raising capital for its grandiose, new industrial enterprises, to squeeze out of the peasants a good deal more than it could give them in return—of their grain and other produce by the authorities, and driven against their will into an unfamiliar and distasteful system.

The Communists saw in this apathy and discouragement, sabotage and counter-revolution and, with the ruthlessness peculiar to self-righteous idealists, they decided to let the famine run its course with the idea that it would teach the peasants a lesson.

Relief was doled out to the collective farms, but on an inadequate scale and so late that many lives had already been lost. The individual peasants were left to shift for themselves; and the much higher mortality rate among the individual peasants proved a most potent argument in favor of joining collective farms.

War Is War, But—

The Soviet Government, along with the other powers which adhered to the Kellogg pact, has renounced war as an instrument of national policy. But there are no humanitarian restrictions in the ruthless class war which, in the name of Socialism, it has been waging on a considerable part of its own peasant population; and it has employed famine as an instrument of national policy on an unprecedented scale and in an unprecedented way.

At the moment it looks as if the famine method may have succeeded in finally breaking down the peasant resistance to collectivization. In 1921 the peasants were strong enough, acting no less effectively because they had no conscious union or organization, to force the Government to give up its requisitioning and to introduce the "Nep," or New Economic Policy, with its security of individual farming and freedom of private trade, by withholding their grain and bringing the towns close to starvation.

Now the tide of revolution has rolled beyond the "Nep" stage, and in 1933 the Soviet Government, quite conscious of what it was doing, was strong enough to wring out of the peasants enough foodstuffs to provide at least minimum rations for the towns and to turn the starvation weapon against the peasants themselves.

Soviet Takes Step To Prevent Famine

By the Associated Press

MOSCOW, May 29

IN ITS first public admission of drought damage to the wheat crop, the Soviet Government yesterday ordered that the price of rationed bread be increased on June 1.

At the same time a general rise in salaries and wages of all persons receiving minimum pay was decreed in order to offset the higher cost of living.

The decree, issued by the Council of People's Commissars and the central committee of the Communist Party, did not give the amount of the bread increases, but detailed at length the salary changes, which range from 7 to 16 per cent. Pensions and allowances to students will be increased along with salaries and wages.

Anti-War Resolution In Form of Pledge Adopted by Baptists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 29 — Characterizing war as the antithesis of Christian principles, 3400 delegates to the National Northern Baptist Convention, in session ending yesterday, adopted resolutions calling on members of the denomination not to engage in aggressive warfare, asking the Government to adopt an embargo on armament shipments and to appoint a commission to enable objectors to be excused from military training in high schools and colleges.

The nonparticipation in war resolution, framed as a pledge to be submitted to all Baptists, follows:

"Reserving the right of national self-defense by such means as may seem to me to be wise, effective and Christian, I from now on definitely repudiate all aggressive war. I will cross no national boundary line to kill or to destroy, nor will I support my Government in sending its army and navy to do so."

Another resolution called on Congress to investigate armament manufacturing to take the motive of private profit from the munitions industry.

The convention also condemned "the whole liquor traffic," called for total abstinence on the part of its members from the use or sale of intoxicants, condemned liquor advertising on the radio, commended temperance education and pledged itself to work for a renewal of prohibition.

The convention indorsed the principle of a "cooperative commonwealth based upon the Christian principle of the infinite worth of personality, in which such evils as unemployment, child labor and concentration of profit will be eliminated by subordination of profit to the service motive throughout our industrial life."

Presbyterians Hit Arming of Nation At Schools' Cost

Liquor, Immoral Movies Also Condemned by 146th Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29—Militarism, liquor advertising in newspapers and on the radio, and immoral moving pictures were condemned by the Presbyterian Church in its 146th General Assembly here.

"It amounts to a public scandal that a nation should increase its expenditures for military training when ordinary educational institutions cannot be maintained," one of the assembly's long series of pronouncements declared.

"We condemn as Godless any system of economics that requires war for its support and maintenance," another section said, and went on to denounce forced military training in schools and colleges.

The resolutions provided for a formal statement to be signed by church members declaring they would not cross the country's borders except in friendship to other nations; denounced the private sale of arms and munitions and instructed church boards to scrutinize all investments to avoid profits from munitions industries.

The section of the report devoted to temperance asked church members to support an educational program in the public schools looking toward creation of the Christian social mind in which total abstinence from alcohol is a high ideal.

Churchmen were also called upon to work for abolishment of advertising privileges of liquor over the radio and in the press.

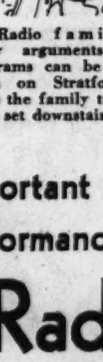
Text of movie resolution reads:

"We indict as public enemies of the moral welfare and spiritual progress of the youth of our land those who are responsible for the production of the indecent and immoral pictures shown on the screen."

Social Unit Gets $3000 Check

PHILADELPHIA, May 29 (AP)—A $3000 check from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was received yesterday by the American Friends Service Committee for use in educational and helpful work in homested communities. The money represents the proceeds of a six-minute radiocast the President's wife made recently.

Solution to Junior Cross-Word



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65th ANNIVERSARY SALE

Begins June 1st

ADVANCE SELECTIONS for THE PUBLIC

May 31st

A store-wide sale—every department participating with remarkable values.

You are urged to attend as soon as you can. Prices effective only as long as quantities last.

BOGGS & BUHL

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Simply drive to our park-side entrance and turn your car over to one of our doormen. It will be parked and brought back to the door when you are ready to leave. No charge for this service.

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Served daily in TEA ROOM Third Floor

You will enjoy the food and the convenience of quick service.

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Quality Shoes

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FOR THE FAMILY

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for Beautiful Smartly-Styled Hair CHOOSE A Colle Permanent

FIFTH AVENUE CROQUIGNOLE

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Colle's RINGLETTE Given without a machine and wrapped personally by Mr. Colle. $7.50 $5

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Individually Styled DRESSES at Modest Prices

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North Side Laundry

offers you in addition to our high quality LAUNDRY SERVICE — the NEW ZORIC cleaning service, for men's, women's and children's apparel.

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Announcement

H. Eugene Gardner, Esq., practicing in the Courts of Philadelphia and Montgomery Counties, announces the removal of his Philadelphia office to 1701 Real Estate Trust Building, Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. Office open 9 to 5 daily and until 2 P. M. on Saturdays—or later by appointment. Phone Pen. 2242.

(Clip this announcement for future reference.)

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The Melwood

You will admire this perforated creation with varied punchings.

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● You'll give Selby a standing vote of thanks for these cool, airy, perforated white shoes—built to the specifications of a smart woman's wardrobe. They're feather-light on your feet, yet the tiny, invisible arch bridge gives restful support at every step.

Selby THE TRUE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

New styles for summer at $8.50 to $10.50

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PLATTER AND A LA CARTE SERVICE.

SPECIAL BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH DAILY.

We Serve the Best the Market Affords.

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SALE---June 1-9

Vanitysilk Lingerie

(It's striped)

Bandeaux	formerly	$1.00	special	.65
Briefs	formerly	$1.50	special	$1.00
Vests	formerly	$2.00	special	$1.50
Bloomers, panties, stepins	were	$2.50	now	$2.00
Chemises	formerly	$3.00	special	$2.50
Onesalls	formerly	$3.50	special	$3.00

This is the glove silk you find only at Dewees

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Market and Filbert Streets at Eighth PHILADELPHIA, PA.

At the summer camp, if there is electricity, either alternating or direct, Stratford Radios work—and carry their own aerial.

Two-Radio families save many arguments. Favorite programs can be heard upstairs on Stratford Radios while the family tunes in the large set downstairs.

Little---But Important in Value and Performance

Stratford Radios

$11.95 Complete With Tubes

10½ inches of Radio—but what performance and what value are incorporated within that Philippine mahogany cabinet! These new Stratford Radios use the new type tubes, in a circuit especially designed to use and delicately control the great power produced. Made to sell for much higher price.

$2 First Payment, Balance Monthly Plus a Small Carrying Charge

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Expert Advice Without Cost

Latin America Invited To Join in Arms Embargo

(Continued from Page 1)

ly touches the other country in the bitter struggle in the Latin-American jungle wilderness.

Bolivia Bought Arms

April figures for arms exports from the United States to Bolivia and Paraguay, just available here, show that Paraguay did not buy a single implement of war—so far as official records cover the case—during the month, whereas Bolivia made purchases that are comparatively heavy for the small hard-pressed republic. The relative heavy preponderance of Bolivian purchases covers prior months of 1934 and all of 1933.

The rattle of 59 American-made machine guns purchased by Bolivia from New England firms in April has been mowing down the waves of advancing Paraguayans in the latest and most sanguinary battle of the six-year conflict, it would appear from the statistics. Bolivia spent $64,153 for these 59 machine gun outfits in April, the records show. Now the flow of these implements of slaughter is to be stopped.

Bolivia—a land-locked country, possessing no sea access to raw materials like Paraguay, and not equipped with the munitions plant by which Paraguay makes many of its own implements of war.

Bolivia bought machine guns; Paraguay bought none. Bolivia paid $74,560 for cartridges in the same month; Paraguay bought none. Bolivia paid $34,000 for explosives, shells and projectiles in April; Paraguay bought none. In fact Paraguayan implements of slaughter from the United States in the past month were exactly nil so far as official figures go; while Bolivia ran up the big total of $172,800 for direct military supplies.

$2,000,000-a-Year Rate

These purchases of war materials by Bolivia in the single month of April were at the proportional rate of $2,073,600 for a year, compared to a total of only $146,000 of such war purchases (excluding aviation supplies) purchased in the whole 12 months of last year.

In addition to this, Bolivia bought $129,488 worth of trucks and buses from the United States in April, while Paraguay expended only $1116 for this item.

No aviation supplies were purchased from the United States by either belligerent in April, contrasted with heavy earlier purchases by both countries in prior months of 1934 and 1933.

To the first three months of 1933 Bolivia bought direct war supplies (including aviation) worth about $250,000 from the United States; Paraguay only $94,200.

For 1933, Bolivia bought approximately $407,000 worth; Paraguay only $38,000 worth.

These figures drive home two points with which the Administration is suddenly confronted in its imposition for the first time in American history of a virtual embargo of arms on two belligerents.

1. That the embargo bears much more heavily on one country than the other; and

2. That there is no satisfactory formula as to what constitutes "arms or munitions of war," mentioned in Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation.

Answering this question, the State Department today said that a regular list of "arms and munitions of war" had been recognized for some time in conjunction with the similar ban on warring factions in China. The list, it was said, followed that drawn up by the League of Nations.

Although the United States has barred sale of arms abroad in the past to certain revolutionary factions, this is the first ban imposed on warring belligerents.

The President acted without waiting for other countries, thus setting an example for the rest of the world.

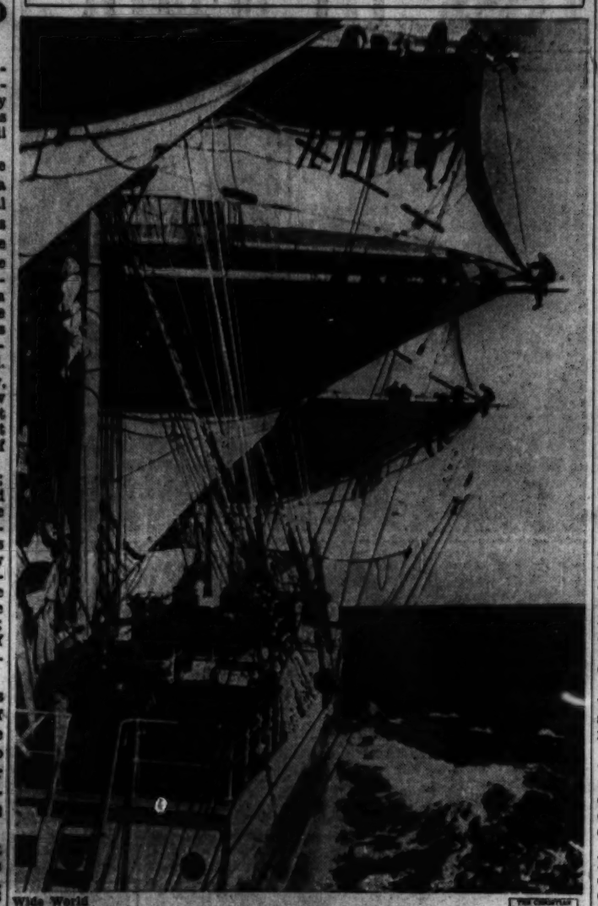
Presbyterians Pleased By President's Action

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29 (AP)—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States today sent a telegram to President Roosevelt congratulating him on declaring an arms embargo on sales of munitions destined to Paraguay and Bolivia.

The telegram said:

"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States respectfully sends to you, the President of the United States, our greetings and gratefully and enthusiastically congratulates you upon your courageous leadership in declaring an embargo on sales of munitions destined for Paraguay and Bolivia, and we assure you of our whole-hearted support in your expressed high hopes that your noble action may contribute to the reëstablishment of peace between those countries."

When the Sun is Over the Yardarm



Wide World

Bark Abraham Rydberg, Looking Forward

Spring was bursting from the hedgerows when people in the port of Falmouth, on the coast of England, began watching for the first of the sailing fleet in the annual grain race from Australia to England. Then, on April 27, in the night time, brave old Abraham Rydberg came to port. When Falmouth awoke next morning there was the big Stockholm bark, rusty and sea-wrecked, first to arrive, but not necessarily the winner. Victory in this 12,000-mile race is reckoned on elapsed time. The Rydberg took 106 days from Wallaroo to Falmouth. The best time ever made was the giant Parma's in 1932, 87 days. The Rydberg was built in Glasgow in 1892 as the Hawaiian Isles. Later she was an American "salmon packer" under the name Star of Greenland. And here's the Abraham Rydberg boiling along under goose-winged courses, kicking up a little dust as she races for her landfall. The Mauretania sighted her 250 miles off the Bishop's Rock, shortened down in half a gale, and doing 14 exhilarating knots.

Women Give Thanks For Letician Peace

By the United Press

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 29—MORE than 200 women, representing prominent Bogota circles, visited President Olaya Herrera yesterday, to thank him in the name of the women of Colombia for the peaceful settlement of the Leticia dispute with Peru.

LIMA, Peru, May 29 (By U. P.)—The capital celebrated the peaceful solution of the Leticia dispute yesterday with a huge demonstration, 8000 persons parading through the streets for three hours, winding up before the balconies of the Government Palace.

Columbia Graduates Win Six Fellowship Awards

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—William Bayard Cutting Traveling Fellowships for 1934 have been awarded to five graduate students who have given evidence of their ability "to make contributions of value" in their respective fields, and a Lydig Fellowship has also been awarded for advanced study in physics, Dr. Frank D. Fackenthal, secretary of Columbia University, announced today.

The traveling fellowships were awarded to Mr. G. Lowell Field of Worcester, Mass., for the study of public law; Mr. Edgar R. Lorch of Tenafly, N. J., for mathematics; Mr Helmuth Pfluger of Staten Island, for chemistry; Mr. Albert Elmer Wood of Cape May, for geology. Mr. Hugh Burton of Moorestown, N. J., was awarded a fellowship for a second year, to continue his studies in Oriental history at the University of Leyden. The Lydig Fellowship was awarded to Mr. Henry Abraham Boorse of New York City, for the study of physics.

Gas Tax Shows Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Mr. A. B. Tucker, chief clerk of the gasoline division of the state tax commission, reported that gasoline tax collections for the first five months of the current year amounted to $3,527,910, an increase of $635,302 over the corresponding period of 1933. Mr. Tucker said the increase was due to better business conditions and a consequent increase in travel.

Bargains in Art

A New York City art gallery held a $100-top show and experienced a large sale of paintings by known and unknown artists.

World Nonaggression Pact Asked With U. S. Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)

all nations and safeguard peace. He said that the conference now faced the problems of whether it would continue or collapse. He said he believed that the present non-reconciliation of divergent opinion made it impossible to find solution of the problem of disarmament and declared:

"Armed peace is only an armistice—it is a negation of the basic principle of the Kellogg anti-war pact."

Then he suggested complete renunciation of armaments.

The Soviet official painted the world as seeking goals of national policies and as sometimes undertaking hostilities within the borders of neighboring states.

In suggesting that the conference be made a "permanent conference of peace" he warned the world that this machinery is necessary because there are dangers of a bloody war "or rather a series of wars which include all continents and all humanity."

He suggested: "This transformed organ should have as its goal the prevention of war and consolidation of security. It should reply immediately within the measures of its forces to SOS calls from menaced states which should be helped materially, economically, financially, or otherwise."

Mr. Litvinoff also proposed a universal or European pact of security supplemented by regional agreements of mutual assistance.

The commissar asked whether it would not be honest and courageous to realize that political events in certain countries during recent years do not permit the conference to conclude a treaty.

He said, however, that Russia believes the conference should concentrate on the establishment of additional guarantees of peace or on increased measures of security for nations without nourishing aggressive designs.

He argued that such additional security measures would not require unanimity of nations.

"The conference," he declared, "should strive to rally all states. Nevertheless, if there are dissidents, this should not be permitted to prevent from tightening the links which bind them."

Girl Scouts to Get Trip to Switzerland

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—Four American "Golden Eagles" Girl Scouts, one Girl Guide from Canada, and two each from France, Latvia, and Lithuania, have received scholarships for the third Juliette Low international encampment at Adelboden, Switz., in July, it was announced today at the national Girl Scout headquarters here.

The United States scholarships have been won by the Misses Margaret Davis of San Mateo, Calif., Martha Harrison, Seattle, Wash.; Mary Elizabeth Stone, Harrisburg, Penna.; Marguerite Manion, Firth, Idaho. They will meet Betty d'Esterre of Kingston, Ont., in New York City on June 18, where a luncheon will be given for them.

They will spend two days at Camp Edith Macy, national training school for leaders, which is at Briarcliffe, and will sail on June 20. In Switzerland the girls will live at "Our Chalet," which is the gift of Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston to the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

Building Shortage

The National Association of Real Estate Boards reports a growing shortage of single-family dwellings in 273 American cities surveyed recently.

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5 Glorious Days—1 day at Banff, 2 days Chateau Lake Louise and Emerald Lake Chalet. 126 miles motoring. All-Expense . . . $60

4 Colorful Days—1 day each Banff and Emerald Lake; 2 days Chateau Lake Louise. 126 miles motoring. All-Expense . . . $50

Tours begin Banff or Field. All include rooms, meals, transfers. Purchasers of Tours may extend Stop-Overs on payment daily rate—Banff—$9.; Lake Louise—$8.; Emerald Lake—$7. Banff opens June 13, others June 22 to Sept. 10. Low Summer Round Trip Fare to Banff, also Special 45-Day Fare.

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Send for Cox's Recipe Booklet. The Cox Gelatine Co., Dept. M, 546 Greenwich St., New York City.
Cox's SINCE 1845 GELATINE
Cut this out for your recipe file or cook book

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Progress in Education

Classes That Go To the Country

English Estate a Host to Town Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

RECOGNITION of the benefits to be obtained from children educated in rural surroundings is the incentive that led Mr. Raymond Ffennell, owner of Wytham Abbey estate near Oxford, to make it possible for many schools in the neighborhood to avail themselves of the opportunity to conduct classes on his property. In the spring of 1931, with the approval of the Secretary of Education for the City of Oxford and the Education Committee of the City Council, steps were taken to prepare the necessary accommodation for a summer term. Classrooms of brick or wood were put up on different parts of the estate, the factor in choosing the sites being an ample supply of pure water and the wide extent of the beautiful uplands within immediate reach of the new school buildings. In some cases farm buildings were converted in such a way as to make it possible to use the classrooms both winter and summer. In the classrooms the side most exposed to the sun is composed either of glass folding doors, or is a covered open porch. The Wytham estate covers an area of 3200 acres of undulating country and is situated in the northernmost corner of the county of Berkshire. The Thames forms its boundary for about five miles.

On Fine Days

On fine days classes are held in the woods, on the hillside or under the shelter of neighboring trees. Light trestles and forms are easily carried from place to place and wooden reclining boards are useful for conversion into table tops. For the small children wooden platforms have been erected with fixed desks. In the summer the children often visit the open air swimming baths and enjoy walks along the beautiful beech-wood avenues.

To keep the children's feet dry in all weathers those parents who can afford it are asked to supply rubber boots in addition to the child's ordinary ones. A large number of rubber boots are also kept at the classrooms for children who have none of their own. For use in summer, when rubber is too hot to wear, over 200 pairs of Dutch wooden sabots have been imported from Holland for the use of the children.

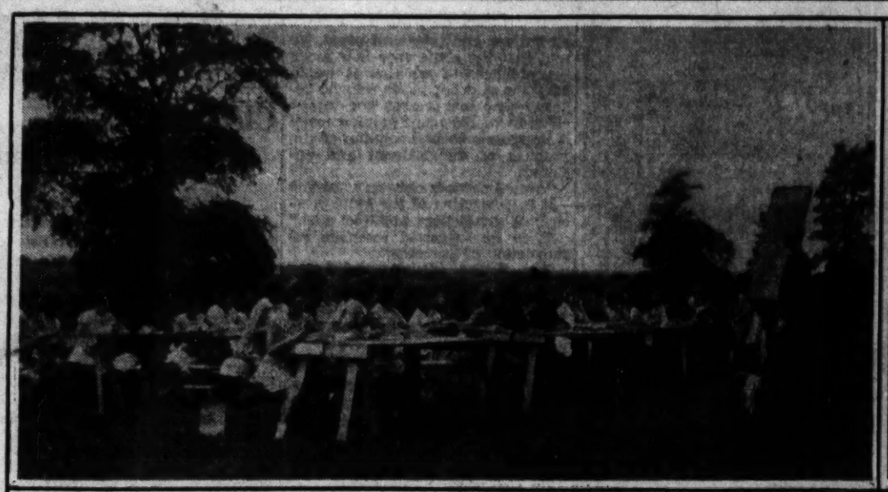
As the distance from Oxford to the Wytham estate is about three miles, children are brought to and from the country schools by motorbus. For this service those parents who can afford it pay three pence a day for each child, and the first year the country classrooms were started the local Rotary Club guaranteed that there should be no deficit in running the bus service.

Pupils attending the country classrooms are drawn from selected elementary schools in Oxford, a whole class being taken at a time so that there is no disturbance of the ordinary school curriculum. In this way each child from the selected schools visits the country once a week. In May, 1933, fifteen elementary schools sent classes to the Wytham Abbey estate.

Results of Experiment

Teachers, who are in the best position to judge effects, state that both the standard of work and the children's interest has been raised as the result of the experiment. Further, there has been no diminution in application, as one might expect as a result of the distraction provided by a novel and intriguing environment. It has been possible to teach geography and history more realistically and nature study has advanced by leaps and bounds.

Most of the children come from overcrowded city districts and consequently gain many benefits from these weekly visits to the country. In view of the value of land sites and the heavy expenses of schools in crowded city areas it would seem to be of considerable economic value for councils to transport children into the country for daily education. And as experience is gained it is possible that ideas and methods will be radically altered as regards school locations.



To Wytham Abbey Estate, Near Oxford, Classes Come From Schools of the Region, and Are Taught Amidst Rural Surroundings That Have Proved a Benefit to Their Work and Viewpoint. Upper Left—An Open-Air Class in One of the Academic Subjects. Upper Right—A Sewing Class. Lower Left—Class of Oxford Elementary School Children in Wytham Great Wood. Center Right—One of the Classrooms Built on the Wytham Abbey Estate. Lower Right—Outside a School in Oxford, This Is Typical of the Environment From Which the Children Are Drawn to Attend the Wytham Estate Classrooms.

Dog Stories

Home Kindergarten Series—15

By Marion B. Emery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

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Milton Bradley's Eskimo Village.
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Paste
White and Colored Chalk.

Books for the Mother

"Polaris, the Story of an Eskimo Dog," by Ernest H. Baynes. Published by Macmillan. $1.50.
"By Dog Sled for Byrd," by John S. O'Brien. Published by Rockwell. $2.
"Johnny Penguin," by Dorothy and Marguerite Bryan. Published by Doubleday. $1.

SINCE an understanding of animals adds much to our lives, it is well to give the children as many contacts with them as possible. The care of pets in the home teaches innumerable lessons of kindness and thoughtfulness. A newspaper recently asked its readers to send in letters telling of experiences with pets. The response was generous and illuminating. Two little girls had befriended a skunk, which had been caught in a steel trap, with the result that he became their harmless, devoted friend, and playmate. A mother told how a kitten was introduced into her family where there was already a dog and a bird. The three became friends and added much to the fun of the family. Another told of the thoughtfulness and gentleness developed in her boy when he found his pony was lame.

In a kindergarten of long ago one of the daily events, joyfully anticipated, was the arrival just before closing of a huge St. Bernard dog, the guardian of two of the little girls. With a stately wave of his tail and a kindly smile in his eyes he would place himself in the center of the circle while all the little tots joined hands and sang their parting song around him.

Pets should be introduced into the Home Kindergarten as often as possible. The interest they arouse, and the countless material they provide for stories and construction work is invaluable. In a kindergarten in the north country where dogs were often used in teams to haul loads for the settlers the children built sleds of cardboard, cut out dogs and harnessed them and each made a little scene of the animals hauling supplies to a frontier cabin.

The mother will find much material in "By Dog Sled for Byrd," which is particularly adapted to the winter months. If the children have already worked on the subject of maps they will intelligently follow the route taken by Byrd and his men on their way to the South Pole. It would be comparatively easy for the teacher to copy on the blackboard the illustrative map which appears on the inside covers of O'Brien's book. The class will enjoy sketching in such details as the radio towers, airplane, etc., in "Little America" and the

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

sleigh dogs with their loads being driven toward the pole. The penguins are truly an appealing subject for study. Some time may be spent in coloring and cutting out penguins which have been traced previously. These might form the border around the blackboard map of Byrd's expedition.

The chapter "Dog Days" in this book introduces several of the dogs belonging to the various teams, but probably the class will especially enjoy the description of Dinty and his mischievous ways.

The Eskimo village cutouts provide several pictures of Husky dogs and the rest of the material gives a clear impression of the arctic conditions.

The class will want to make a book for their library as described in the Mother Goose section. For illustrations they may use free-hand cutouts which they have done themselves or else may bring pictures from a magazine. If each makes a booklet the illustrations might be snapshots of individual pets and the teacher could add typed copies of the stories of each pet as the children have told them in the class.

This series is running on Tuesdays.

A Hobby Night Once a Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

It is now an instruction of the director of education (Mr. William J. Adey) to teachers that the children in all departmental schools should be given one night a week on which they might choose their own homework, and enter in their school diaries, or homework books, what they have done in lieu of set lessons.

The purpose of this scheme, explains Mr. Adey, is to give children at least one free night, in which they may work at their hobbies, study the subjects which they feel need special preparation, spend time in reading general literature, consult authorities outside those specified in the curriculum, or in a general way spend the time along the lines of their own interests.

It is felt that with guidance and encouragement from the teacher such time will be well spent, and the initiative, resources, and independence of the student will be greatly increased. Mr. Adey emphasizes that the success of this innovation will depend largely upon the cooperation of teacher and pupil.

Box-Office Voting for Movies

Parent-Teacher Groups Urged to Meet Child's Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Macon, Ga.

WHEN we go to a motion picture we cast our vote at the box office for good or bad pictures, for better or for worse. Remembering this, should we not help to encourage the finer pictures by attending them and discourage the making of inferior or undesirable films by staying away.

Mrs. J. H. Selden, chairman of the Junior Committee of the Macon Better Films Committee, which for nine years has successfully presented selected motion pictures for the children of Macon at special Saturday morning matinees, made the following statement before a meeting of the Vineville Parent-Teacher Association recently:

"Motion pictures are in much the same position that Elizabethan plays were 300 years ago," she said, "Attracting crowds while displeasing the school teachers, enriching their shareholders and—above all, producing a Shakespeare! Like the old Elizabethan plays our motion pictures have their faults. They are often crude and melodramatic. But, like these plays they represent life in terms that the public at large accepts as real, as stirring or amusing. They are a force in modern life, reaching 250,000,000 persons weekly. Therefore it becomes educationally important to know what the movies are like and how our young people are reacting toward them."

"Teachers," said Mrs. Selden, "have, strangely enough, shown little disposition to study the movies in any systematic way, regarding them as did the schoolmasters of old the Shakespearean drama—with uncritical condemnation or equally uncritical indulgence. Looking back we can say with some complacency that the schoolmaster ought to have seen what was happening and to have played his part in shaping the new theater, or at least to have sifted the good from the bad among the popular plays and to have lent his voice to a discriminating appreciation of the great Elizabethan drama. So with the motion pictures of today."

It becomes educationally important to know what the movies are like and how our young people are reacting toward them, is Mrs. Selden's opinion. Probably the most feasible program teachers can follow in arousing interest in the best pictures, she suggested, is to hold a series of classroom discussions, with well-informed leaderhip, on current productions.

"One of the most important services a school can render its pupils is to issue regularly a recommended list of motion pictures. In the City of New York alone more than 6,000,000 people go to moving pictures at least once a week. Many of these are children, although the number of children who attend pictures in the theaters is far less than it is generally supposed to be."

One picture a week for a child is enough, declared Mrs. Selden, whose committee has so successfully guided and protected the movie-life of hundreds of children weekly here. The Saturday morning matinee has become a rite, a tradition, attended joyfully, hilariously by hundreds of children each Saturday morning in some local theater. The admission price is 10 cents and the homes for children have free admission. The pictures, well chosen, always attractive, lure many of the parents to attend with the children. Prologues and pageants commemorating certain important dates, and concerts played by a youthful organist usually accompany the showing of the picture.

Mrs. Selden quoted Dr. John J. Tigert, former United States Commissioner of Education, who called the screen "the most powerful weapon against ignorance the world has ever known." And also Arthur Brisbane, who declared that "it would be literally possible to teach a child with moving pictures in three quarters of an hour more than the child could learn under present methods in a dozen school days of eight hours each."

In mentioning the movies as a means of education, Mrs. Selden cited the two-year experiment of Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, chairman of committee on visual education of the National Education Association, who taught five important academic subjects to school children by means of the motion picture. These included geography, fine and practical arts, civics and general science. Since then pictures have come into wider use and shown a great future in educational work.

Development of the teaching film, she said, has been one of the objectives since the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America was organized in 1922.

The service that the Better Films Committee renders to the city of Macon, Ga., its parents and its childhood, cannot be estimated. Outside of the special children's matinees, every picture which comes to town is reviewed by members of the committee and reported upon. A full review of each picture is given over the radio each week. Information about pictures at the local theaters may be obtained at the Washington Memorial Library by telephone any afternoon of the week. These activities are a boon to parents; a safeguard to children; a spur to good movies.

More Than a Pair of Shoes

A Mother May Do Well to Handle Case of Tears Wisely

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LITTLE girl between four and five years old in a children's shoe department was crying bitterly. There was no evidence of tantrum or self-will, only heartache and disappointment. Grandmother, mother and salesman were all insisting with horrid finality that she must have a pair of high shoes, while she held clasped in her tiny hands her heart's desire, a pair of patent-leather sandals. The three grownups were giving their entire attention to the question of her ankles and were entirely ignoring the more serious mental problem that was confronting them.

This precious child, whose appreciation for beauty, style and refinement was already awakened, should not have been forcibly coerced, but gently and lovingly persuaded. A sharp sense of inferiority which seriously threatened the happiness and success of a girl of 15 was finally traced back to the fact that she had been compelled to wear ugly shoes when a child, so that "feet" had loomed up to her all out of proportion to their importance. She was shy, had withdrawn into herself, avoided other young people, and was fast developing an unfortunate chip-on-the-shoulder attitude not only toward her companions, but to the entire world, when happily the difficulty was discovered and remedied.

There were several ways that the mother of the little girl in the shoe store might have solved her problem. With the consent of the salesman she might have offered to take both pairs of shoes home. "Darling, you and I together will decide on the shoes when we get home. Mother wants you to be happy and satisfied with your new shoes." This would have temporarily ended the heartache if the child could have carried the precious sandals home under her arm, and would have given the mother a more opportune time and place further to work it out. Perhaps her next step might have been to gain a better conception of "feet" herself. Says the poem by Mary Carolyn Davies:

Where the sun shines in the street
There are very many feet
Seeking God,
All unaware
That their hastening is a prayer.
Perhaps these feet would deem it odd,
(Who think they are on business bent)
If I went
And told them,
"You are seeking God."

Encouraging Child's Love of Beauty

Thinking along this line the mother would have realized that the child's longing for beauty and refinement as symbolized by the sandals, was based on a legitimate and worthy desire and needed to be rightly guided and not quenched.

Then at some opportune moment when the little child was happy and contented she might have gathered her into her arms and talked with her about "feet." "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings," sang another poet long ago. This could have been explained to the child. Feet are always beautiful that are going about on errands of kindness and unselfishness. It isn't shoes that make feet beautiful, but loving, obedient thoughts. Children are so ready to accept such simple truths when tenderly and clearly presented.

Further the mother could well have gone on to talk about beauty to this lovely little child—about the beauty of the stars at night and the flowers and the birds; that we may be very grateful that God has given us not only so much beauty in the world all around us but the ability to appreciate it. Finally she might have pointed out that this appreciation of and gratitude for beauty rightfully expresses itself in everything we do, even to the choice of little black patent-leather sandals—which surely were in the best of taste.

A Fundamental Idea

If the mother was convinced that the high shoes were the proper choice, she might have explained the reasons for this, saying that we cannot always allow our love of beauty to decide for us if other more important issues are at stake. She could have illustrated this in various ways that the child could easily understand, perhaps how a person might find it right to wear temporarily a pair of very old shoes in order to pay a debt.

In order to prove to the child that being obedient and doing right never deprives one of opportunity for self-expression, she might have planned another shopping expedition soon in which the child were allowed to buy some accessory of her own choosing, a hair-bow, or little purse, or handkerchief, or even maybe a hat.

Retailers constantly tell us how "style conscious" even tiny children are today, especially those who live in the big cities. This tendency should not be ignored or depreciated. In the case above cited, the mother would surely have learned a lesson as important as that of the child's. The next time before they went shopping they would talk things over in such a happy, chummy way that the bond between them would have been strengthened. She would enlist the child's coöperation where she felt that wisdom dictated her choice, and she would give the child's own budding sense of "style" and beauty a free expression in matters of unimportance. "Clothes" should never be allowed to cause an innocent little child, especially one so delicately sensitive as the little shoe-store girl, either heartache or anguish. On the other hand, the slightest events in the daily round offer a mother endless and wonderful opportunities to tend the cultural, æsthetic and spiritual growth of her child.

CARILYN STEVENS.

The Children's Film Society

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The pretty little Everyman Theater at Hampstead, London, is just the place for a children's cinema, and the programs given there by the Children's Film Society are just the right kind for those who want to see all that is best in the film world.

At the first performance of the North London group of the society, which is the first group to be formed, the audience cheered the Silly Symphony, was fascinated by the subterranean domestic life and the moonlight revels of Brock the Badger, and watched with breathless wonder the amazing exploits of Douglas Fairbanks as a modern Robinson Crusoe on a savage infested South Sea Island. During the interval the members were invited to send in suggestions for films they would like to see included in the forthcoming programs—which are being given fortnightly on Saturday mornings during the present season—though it would be difficult, one imagines, to improve on the delightful list of films already selected by the committee.

The Children's Film Society has been founded under the auspices of the British Educational Film Guild to provide a basis on which children may develop a taste for good films in the widest sense. It is hoped to form groups in various parts of London in order that all children in the different districts may be provided with their own cinema.

Subscription to the society is on a membership basis which is open to children and adults alike.

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The Home Forum

On Coming Home

AFTER five months' absence, I recently returned home. It was a quiet home-coming. Had it not been, I should have been disappointed. Had it been noisy, demonstrative, dazzling, it would have offended my sense of the proprieties. For the essence of home-coming, as of home-leaving, is a certain subdued sentiment of quiet pleasure. I know that others take a different view, and that for their departure they require hosts of loud-voiced friends crying cheery recommendations, and waving a forest of handkerchiefs; while for their arrival they would, were it practically possible, have brass bands and effusive welcomes. They would wish to come and go conspicuously. They would make dramatic entrances and exists, like an actress I once knew who could not come into or go out of a room without producing the impression that a decisive event had happened. Certainly she aroused admiring commotion; the room, as it were, rocked as her presence was imposed and withdrawn. But for me this exploitation of personality has always seemed unæsthetic, ill-mannered, denoting a strange lack of a right appreciation of values.

Hazlitt and Charles Lamb and their fellows one day discussed the historical characters that they would like to see in their company. I am sure that, if their wishes could have been gratified, the best of the historical characters would have glided imperceptibly into their midst; when the company became aware of them, they would seem to have been already there for an unknown length of time. Their apparition would have been natural, not histrionic. They would have fitted into their place. Nothing in the art of living is so important, it seems to me, as to fit into one's place. This does not mean there must be a dull level of mediocrity from which nothing and nobody shall stand out; but it does mean there should be no particular moment at which the preëminence of one person in a group of persons should be first noticed. When it is gradually perceived, it should be taken for granted as though it had always been. For my part, I like to tiptoe in and out of places and to be observed—if observed I must be—only when I have become a part of my surroundings.

Here is a pother of philosophizing about a very simple proceeding! And yet my incorrigible propensity to preaching may well be excused on this occasion, for there are few things more difficult than to acquire the appropriate manner of coming and of going. Though I disapprove of the conscious ceremony, there is a lesson to be learned from the instructions given to those who would participate in Court receptions. These instructions are designed to overcome the anarchy of awkwardness. I had a friend who was charming in any society, but whose charm was spoiled by the singular angularity of his movements when he made his first and his last bow to any society. He could not pass through the doorway, whether he was entering or leaving, without displaying embarrassment, and without awakening a painful kind of pity in all beholders. I am emphatically for what the French call *filer à l'anglaise*, and what the British call taking French leave. We should create little or no disturbance as we displace ourselves. We should not seek to attract attention or to stir emotion on the poor ground that we are here rather than there.

There is a little poem by Verlaine which has always appealed to me as catching precisely the right mood of homecoming. If I translate it into English prose, I shall doubtless destroy the poetry but I shall, I hope, preserve the mental attitude. After an absence of three years, he returns:

"Pushing the little narrow gate, which shakes on its hinges, I walked in the tiny garden that was softly lighted by the morning sun spangling each flower with a wet spot of light. Nothing had changed. I saw everything as before: the humble arbor of wild vine with the bamboo chairs . . . The fountain still made its silvery murmur, and the old aspen tree its everlasting sigh. The roses as before throbbed; the tall proud lilies as before swung in the wind. Each lark that darted to and fro was known to me. I even found erect the statue, whose plaster peels off, at the end of the avenue, fragile amid the flat perfume of the mignonette."

Now that is as it should be; except that I would put familiar faces in the picture. Everything should impress us on our return as unchanged. Animate and inanimate objects have continued their existence exactly as if we had stayed with them. We are too apt to suppose that we are somehow responsible for their existence, and that without us they have no life of their own. I know not how it may be with others, but to me it is a relief and a consolation to be reminded of my relative insignificance in relation to objects, animate and inanimate, among which I may live. It takes from me a load of unnecessary and fictitious responsibility. Like the Pilgrim of Bunyan, I may throw down my imaginary burden. To myself I am, of course, important, and it is important that I perform the tasks which are set for me; but I am not obliged to hold up the gate, or carry the arbor on my shoulders, or keep the statue erect; I do not make the roses and the lilies and the mignonette grow. Yet how prone we are to believe that we do these things, and to tire ourselves with tasks that are not ours!

The peacefulness, the durability, and the independence of the things among which we move—that, it appears to me, we should remember when we take leave or when we return. Boisterousness in these matters, the exaggerated delight which would persuade us that we are indispensable, surely strikes the wrong key. Once I heard an actress from the Comédie-Française, trained in the declamatory school, surcharge these verses with false eloquence, and tear a passion to tatters before the bust of Verlaine in the beautiful Luxembourg Gardens. Rarely have I been so shocked. It was the quietness of the home-coming which was in Verlaine's thought, and which he expressed quietly. To express it theatrically was to betray the thought of Verlaine.

That is why, perhaps, he left out the familiar faces. They might have struck a discordant note. I would have those whom I love envelop me with a soft tenderness, but I would not have them fall into ecstasies of pleasure. I would have them treat me as though I had always been there. Nor would I encourage the exuberance of a frisking faithful dog, for the satisfaction I should derive from its gambols would hurt me with the knowledge of a cruel abandonment—a conceit which might minister to my vanity, but which would be fundamentally false. Vanity is, I think, at the bottom of our gratification in these external signs of welcome: and it is a vanity which, on analysis, postulates a certain cruelty. If indeed we mean so much, how can we ever have the heart to stir abroad, leaving house, animals, and loved ones behind?

My enjoyment in my home-coming came from the slow assurance that everything was as it had been. The pictures on the wall were the same as I remembered; my books were undisturbed; from the window of my study I looked out on the identical river and the identical hills. The village had continued its placid life. Its activities in the fields had gone on in their wonted round. As I mounted the steps of the garden, regarding the rose bushes in bloom, and the bosquet of lilac, and the little stream leaping in cascades, and the long sweep of the pond in which the fish swam and on which the ducks floated, my heart glowed with gratitude. On the topmost terrace the view was the view which had long ago been photographed in my mind. There were, it is true, little modifications wrought by the seasons or by human agency; but it was not these modifications which interested me, even though they were improvements; and happily they were of such a minor character that they did not shatter the image of pleasant continuity.

Here is, at least to my taste, the perfect home-coming. If there are changes to be made, let them be made in my presence. For when, after some months or after some years, I return to a place I have known, it is the same place I wish to find. The heart of the idea of home is that nothing alters in one's absence; that it persists as it was, that it waits patiently, unperturbed and imperishable, the return of the wanderer. Without a home there can be no home-coming, and the delight of a home lies in its perenniality.

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The Bluebell Woods

Today the high tide of the wild hyacinths floods the wood with a shimmer of blue. In every forest, in every wood, copse, spinney and thicket, they are shaking out their elfin bells.

It is, indeed, as if the trees stand in water. Here, close at one's side, each individual flower shows clearly against the mass beyond. The mauve, starlike bells with narrow petal tips upturned, the deep blue veins along the sides, the little sheath hooks attaching them to the stem, the little dots of golden pollen—all are plainly seen. Beyond, the separate drifts and clusters are still more or less distinguishable; but then, as the eye wanders on, the multitudinous flowers merge together in one vast mass of beautifully shaded and blended blue, passing insensibly into distant greens and golds until lost in purple-shadowed infinity. Very gently the south wind ripples the surface of this blue lake, wafting its heavy sweetness on the warm air.

Everything is sleepy and quiet. A few butterflies flutter lazily past; and the bees, who never seem so happy as when pushing their way into these deep blue bells, only weave a further drowsiness on the air. Deep in its channel, the little brook sings a hushed lullaby. Otherwise all is still.

An hour passes away in a blue, sun-checkered dream, and then, at last, some sign of life is aroused. A dragon fly appears, like a sudden sapphire flame. A little wood mouse runs round a wood stack, trying hard to look like a leaf shadow. And then—then a baby rabbit lifts his head above the bluebells, no doubt taking his first view of the outside world. His silky ears are laid along his back, his whiskers are twitching. Presently, greatly daring, he creeps forward and sniffs at the grass cautiously; finding that nothing happens, he sits up on his back legs and cocks his ears until, as if suddenly aghast at his own boldness, he darts back, and, safe within the mouth of his burrow, basks awhile in the sun.

Suddenly, down stream, in the long, sun-disced tunnel of green, there is a gleam of blue, brighter than the flowers. Something moves; there is a glint of pinky-red, a flash of silver—it is a kingfisher.

Further along, at the hatch near the lake, where the farm children, perched perilously on the slender bars, fish for sticklebacks, there are many overhanging boughs and dry branches which form perches for the kingfisher. If one approaches the cover quietly, it often happens that the kingfisher is seen in his favorite position, watching for his prey with an absorbed and vigilant eye.

Now, as we wait, he shoots out from the bushes, a brilliant streak of blue, and skims across the woodland hollow with a shrill piping whistle. The sun steals a last glint of silver from his wings, as he dives low under the whispering willow boughs; and in a second he has disappeared.

Moments Musical

Ludwig von Beethoven

WHILE quietly browsing through the studios of the great French sculptor, Antoine Bourdelle, last spring, I was amazed to see at least twenty busts of Beethoven in different moods. I was the guest of Madame Bourdelle, who explained to me that her husband had an amazing admiration for the great composer. Of course, this did not surprise me, because the works of Beethoven are so architectural in structure, sculptural in form, and plastic in movement. They would appeal to any great artist, as they did to Goethe, the poet.

Beethoven's works are a living monument to art for all time to come. Who that has heard the "Pastoral" Symphony has not seen Pan bounding from place to place, seen cows lying on the ground or standing knee deep in water, smelt the odor of new hay, and felt the peace of such contentment?

I was invited to Herr Doktor Schmid's in Baden-bei-Wien one Sunday afternoon. This charming village is about an hour's train journey fron. Vienna. Music was suggested, another guest being a violinist from Budapest. As we sat down to play, Frau Doktor Schmid asked, "Do you know where you are?" I confessed to ignorance. "In Beethoven's own house," she said; "where he worked and wrote many of his finest works—in fact these very sonatas." To confirm her statement, she showed me the placard on the front door.

One could see the great master playing in that room the Moonlight, Waldstein, Appassionata, and Pathétique Sonatas on an all too inadequate piano. Why inadequate? Because Beethoven thought in terms of instrumentation. I had proof of this when studying his original manuscripts in a museum in Vienna. On these were written frequently here and there the words "oboe," "violin," "cello," "flute," "clarinet." The piano is the only solo instrument except the organ that can carry out this idea, and it is very interesting to study a sonata from this viewpoint, as a conductor would his score.

A piece for piano worth studying is a humoresque, *Rondo a Capriccio, opus 129*, commonly called "The Rage over the Lost Farthing." One can almost see someone hunting for the "groschen," turning things upside down. First one hand and then the other "hunts" very energetically.

But if one wants a few moments of rarest beauty, the largo from *Sonata, opus 10, No. 3*, is of such exquisite charm that one feels it is all of Beethoven in a few pages. It helps one better to understand and love the great symphonies.

SONYA MICHELL.

Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two Women in a Spring Breeze: From a Japanese Print by Harunobu

THE small colored wood-block print gained greatly in popularity in Japan of the eighteenth century. Its modest size and modest price recommended it to the less affluent. If once pictures were intended for the fine homes of the wealthy, the time had come when poorer folk could demand objects of beauty for themselves. Hitherto artists were aloof in subject, painting heroes, nature, relating legends; now they depicted what they saw at home, in the streets, people, trees, bridges, workmen, actors.

The realization that one need not soar high, or seek far and wide for subjects worthy of depiction, by a curious paradox had occurred in the Western world as well as the East. Soon there was to dawn the era of Barbizon, with Millet who painted the peasant, the era of Courbet, and Renoir and Degas. All these sought beauty among domestic, unpretentious folk who were taken by surprise when they found themselves observed by artists.

The conviction prevails today among many artists that their best work is that which shows the environment in which they live, and the manner in which they respond to it. They do not feel that they must travel to the tropics, or to some distant retreat where the countryside is new and the people foreign to them.

Returning to the print of "Two Women in a Spring Breeze," we may notice with what grace and ease the Japanese artists designed these blocks, how effectively they placed their lines so as to evince a maximum of movement. The bodies of the young women are swaying like slender reeds, the outlines of their kimonos carry the eye along, in and out, up and down, swinging into the exquisite curves of design. It is not the wind, which would ruffle the garments more agitatedly, it is a breeze, which is gentle, persuasive, adding grace to all objects touched, the branches, the grasses, the sleeves.

Harunobu, in addition to his rôle as inordinately gifted draftsman, invented the multicolored or polychrome print. Up to his day there were but two colors used in the print. The wood-block picture in his hands was like a fine painting with sensitively modulated tones. The color was not deep, rich, or vivid; it was pallid, sweet, exotic. The color suited the tenuous line.

If there is any kind of delineation in the history of art with which the better work of this Ukiyo-ye School can be compared, it is the craft of ancient Greek vase painting. In the vases there was a trifle more tension, more austerity in the line. In the Japanese print, there is greater resiliency. The line in its character is influenced by the prevailing circumstance, the breeze. The artist succeeded virtually in identifying himself with the breeze, even if somewhat at the expense of realistic rendering.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Recompense

When I hear the stillness of the plain
I long for the sea
The mighty comber's deep-drawn roar
Of mystery

And yet the yearning heart of me
Is satisfied
When my willow plumes in the prairie wind
Surge at full tide!

PEARL RIGGS CROUCH.

Les Jours consacrés au Souvenir

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AVEC le passage des années, les hommes tendent plus ou moins à la rétrospection: ils portent volontiers leurs regards sur les événements et les temps passés, et en tirent peut-être des comparaisons. Pour ceux qui fondent leur penser sur la matérialité, sur la supposition que la vie s'étend de là naissance à la mort et que tout ce qu'elle comporte est limité, regarder en arrière suscite parfois des regrets et un sentiment de perte. Cependant la rétrospection peut avoir un but et un sens meilleurs, puisqu'on l'a définie en ces termes: "Action de méditer sur les choses passées." Il ne faudrait toutefois pas confondre la méditation avec la rêverie. Si la méditation est bien orientée, elle permet de trouver tout ce qui est beau dans le passé, et remplace les tristes réminiscences par des souvenirs bénis.

La Science Chrétienne expose la nature et l'état spirituels de l'homme. Le jour où l'on discerne et reconnaît, fût-ce faiblement, l'être immortel de l'homme et sa ressemblance avec Dieu, est un jour de bénédictions mémorables. A ce moment l'on entrevoit les gloires du ciel nouveau et de la terre nouvelle où n'existent ni chagrin, ni séparation pleine de tristesse. La Science Chrétienne présente l'homme créé par Dieu, l'homme spirituel, immortel, parfait, éternel; et l'intelligence de ce fait guérit la croyance à la réalité de la mort. La Science Chrétienne change vraiment le deuil en louanges, car elle dirige nos regards au-delà du concept mortel touchant l'homme, l'existence, la vie, pour nous faire envisager la vérité concernant l'homme,—vérité sublime, riche et satisfaisante.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, déclare dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 188) que "la majesté de la Science Chrétienne enseigne la majesté de l'homme." Grâce à l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, les mortels renoncent au sens mortel du moi, impliquant un sens limité des facultés, des capacités, des résultats; ils apprennent à connaître la majesté de l'homme. Ésaïe nous dit que Dieu demande: "Qui es-tu pour avoir peur de l'homme périssable, du fils d'Adam, qui passera comme l'herbe? Qui es-tu, pour oublier l'Éternel, ton créateur?" Se rappeler le créateur de l'homme, c'est se rappeler aussi "la majesté de l'homme" et savoir que les hommes n'ont rien à craindre.

Quand le souvenir que nous gardons de nos frères est toujours fidèle au bien, quand nous nous rappelons les bons mobiles et les actions charitables dont ils ont donné l'exemple en servant autrui à l'heure de la détresse, nous les honorons de la manière la plus appropriée. N'est-ce pas rendre honneur à ceux qui nous sont chers que de reconnaître chez eux la majesté de l'homme, manifestée dans les circonstances humaines?

Pour célébrer véritablement une fête, il faut que le cœur y participe et dépose le fardeau du chagrin. Mais si la mémoire se tourne avec tristesse et comme à travers les larmes vers certaines dates représentant des anniversaires nationaux ou personnels, peut-on dire que ce soit là vraie manière d'observer ces jours-là? A la page 275 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Le point de départ de la Science divine est que Dieu, Esprit, est Tout-en-tout, et qu'il n'y a pas d'autre puissance, ni d'autre Entendement,—que Dieu est Amour, et partant, Il est Principe divin." Ces prémisses correctes affirment l'infinitude, l'omnipotence et la présence constante de Dieu, et l'on ne peut en déduire aucune cause d'affliction ou de chagrin, car Dieu, la cause unique et parfaite, ne produit jamais de mauvais effets.

La vie du Christ Jésus manifestait le souvenir constant de la sainteté divine. Le Maître donna l'exemple parfait d'une mémoire toujours fidèle à Dieu, au bien, et put ainsi offrir aux hommes des preuves certaines et de glorieuses bénédictions. Il honorait Dieu et enseignait aux hommes la grandeur de la filialité divine. Il enseignait à ses disciples comment ils devaient prier en pensant à ces faits, et ses paroles: "Notre Père," rappellent toujours aux hommes leur qualité d'enfants de Dieu. Tel est le genre de prière qui apporte des jours de souvenirs bénis. "Tout ce que vous voulez que les hommes vous fassent, faites-le leur aussi vous-mêmes." Cette Règle d'Or rappelle aux hommes leurs obligations, qui consistent à devenir plus altruistes et à aider leurs frères. La Science Chrétienne enseigne aux hommes à ne point donner ce qu'eux-mêmes refuseraient d'accepter.

Tous les jours appartiennent à Dieu. Nous devrions sans cesse être prêts à rendre compte de l'emploi de notre journée, et consulter Dieu quant à ce que nous avons à faire. Ce n'est pas au chagrin ou aux regrets qu'il nous faut consacrer un jour quelconque, mais à la glorification de Dieu, à la manifestation des nobles qualités de l'homme. La crainte, le doute, l'effroi s'évanouiront quand nous nous rappellerons les triomphes de tous ceux qui marchèrent avec Dieu; et ces triomphes se multiplient ainsi dans les heures actuelles.

Les choses belles et bonnes sont seules dignes qu'on les médite rétrospectivement. Se rappeler que Dieu est le Père de tous, que ce que Dieu a créé est très bon, que Dieu a fait toutes choses, bannira ce qu'il y a d'affligeant dans la notion des jours consacrés au souvenir; alors on se souviendra que le fils de Dieu a reçu l'empire sur la terre et ses armées.

Whittier, le poète américain, a dit:

"Tout le bien d'autrefois demeure
Pour rendre heureuse notre époque....
L'amour de Dieu et ses bienfaits
Sont maintenant ici, partout."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Blessed Memorial Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS THE years pass, men become more or less inclined toward retrospective habits—looking back to certain events or times, perhaps with the thought of comparison. To those who think from a material basis, starting with the assumption that life is bounded by birth and death, with a finite sense of all things in between, the looking-back process may bring regret and a sense of loss. Retrospection has, however, a better purpose and meaning, for it is defined as "the act of meditating upon things past." But meditating should not be mistaken for day-dreaming. Looking back through rightly inclined meditation, one may find all that is lovely in the past, and thus turn sad memories into blessed memorial days.

Christian Science presents the spiritual nature and status of man. The first day on which one discerns or recognizes, even dimly, man's immortal and Godlike being is a blessed memorable day. It gives a glorious glimpse of the new heaven and new earth, where no sorrow or sad separation exists. Christian Science presents the man of God's creating, who is spiritual, deathless, perfect, eternal; and the understanding of this fact heals one of believing in death as real. Truly Christian Science turns one's mourning into praise as it points beyond the mortal concept of man, of existence, and of life to the truth about man, which is both rich and grand and brings content.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 188) that "the majesty of Christian Science teaches the majesty of man." Through the study of Christian Science mortals give up a mortal sense of selfhood, with its limited sense of ability, capacity, achievement, and learn to know the majesty of man. Isaiah tells us that God asks, "Who art thou, that thou shouldest be afraid of a man that shall die, and of the son of man which shall be made as grass; and forgettest the Lord thy maker?" To remember man's Maker is to remember also "the majesty of man" and to know that there is nothing for men to fear.

When the memory of all is kept ever true to good, to all the good motives and acts which they have exemplified in serving others in a time of need, what a fitting way this is to honor them! The recognition of the majesty of man, thus humanly exemplified, is it not a high honor to pay to them?

If one is really to observe any holiday, there must be also a holiday of the heart, a day of freedom from its burdens of grief. But if one's memory turns in sadness and looks through tears at certain designated days, those days set aside as national or personal anniversaries, can that person be rightly observing them? Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 275), "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle." From this correct premise of God's infinitude, omnipotence, and ever-presence, no cause for sorrow or grief can be deduced; from the one perfect cause, God, no ill effect ever comes.

The life of Christ Jesus was one of constant remembrance of God's holiness. He exemplified perfectly what it means to keep memory ever true to God, good, so bringing glorious proof and blessedness to mankind. He honored God and taught men the grandeur of sonship with God. He taught his disciples how to pray with this remembrance, and his words, "Our Father," continue to remind men of their sonship with God. Such prayer brings blessed memorial days. The Golden Rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," is teaching men to remember their obligation to one another to become liberalized and do "even so to them." Christian Science teaches men not to give what they refuse to take.

Every day belongs to God. One's day is not one's own to use without any thought of accounting how it is spent, or to spend without first accounting to God. A day is one's own to use, not in grief or regret, but in glorifying God and showing forth the grandeur of man. Fear, doubt, dismay, will vanish when the triumphs of all those who walked with God are remembered, and their triumph is thus multiplied in today's experience.

Only the beautiful and the good are worthy of retrospective meditation. The recalling to oneself that God is the Father of all, that all God made is very good, and that He made all, will banish the sorrowful sense of memorial days; for it will recall the son of God who has dominion over all the earth and its hosts.

Whittier says,

"For all of good the past hath had
Remains to make our own time glad.
. . .
God's love and blessing, then and there,
Are now and here and everywhere."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Carlyle and Emerson

While in London I took a bright Sunday afternoon to visit Chelsea, and walk along Cheyne Row and look upon the house in which Carlyle passed nearly fifty years of his life. . . .

As I walked Cheyne Row that summer Sunday my eye rested again and again upon those three stone steps that led up to the humble door, each hollowed out by the attrition of the human foot, the middle one, where the force of the footfall would be greatest, most deeply worn of all—worn by hundreds of famous feet, and many, many more not famous. . . . "Here we are shoveled together again," said Carlyle from behind his wife, with a lamp high in his hand, that October night thirty-seven years ago, as Jane opened the door to Emerson. The friendship, the love of these two men for each other, as revealed in their published correspondence, is one of the most beautiful episodes in English literary history. The correspondence was opened and invited by Emerson, but as years went by it is plain that it became more and more a need and a solace to Carlyle. There is something quite pathetic in the way he clung to Emerson and entreated him for a fuller and more frequent evidence of his love. The New Englander, in some ways, appears stinted and narrow beside him; Carlyle was much the more loving and emotional man. He had less self-complacency than Emerson, was much more stoical, and felt himself much more alone in the world. Emerson was genial and benevolent from temperament and habit; Carlyle was wrathful and vituperative, while his heart was really bursting with sympathy and love. . . .

Emerson heard many responding voices, touched and won many hearts, but Carlyle was probably admired and feared more than he was loved, and love he needed and valued above all else. Hence his pathetic appeals to Emerson, the one man he felt sure of, the one voice that reached his and moved him among his contemporaries. He felt Emerson's serenity and courage, and seemed to cling to, while he ridiculed, the New World hope that shone in him so brightly.

The ship that carries the most sail is most buffeted by the winds and storms. Carlyle carried more sail than Emerson did, and the very winds of the globe he confronted and opposed; the one great movement of the modern world, the democratic movement, the coming forward of the people in their own right, he assailed and ridiculed in a vocabulary the most copious and telling that was probably ever used, and with a concern and a seriousness most impressive.—JOHN BURROUGHS, in "Fresh Fields." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Peggy Scriven, Mme. Mathieu In Semifinal Round

Jack Crawford Defeats G. P. Hughes in the Men's Singles

PARIS, May 29 (AP)—Margaret C. Scriven of West Byfleet, Eng., the defending champion, today gained the semifinals of the French women's hard court tennis championship by defeating Nancy Lyle, a compatriot, 6—1, 6—1.

Mme. Rene Mathieu, ranking Frenchwoman, also advanced to the round before the final. She defeated Lucia Valerio of Spain, 6—3, 6—2.

After a shaky start, Jack Crawford of Australia hit his stride and overhauled G. P. Hughes of England, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3 to gain the round of eight in the men's championship. Crawford won the title last year, defeating Henri Cochet in straight sets.

Mme. Howard Metaxa and Mlle. C. Rosambert defeated Mrs. Molesworth and Joan Hartigan, 6—2, 6—1, to qualify to meet Helen H. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey, American combination, in the women's doubles quarterfinals.

Dorothy Andrus and Mme. Henrotin were carried to three sets before winning from Jeanne Gallay and A. Manzutto, 6—0, 4—6, 6—2 to enter the doubles quarterfinals.

Frederick J. Perry and J. P. Hughes were swept from the doubles tournament yesterday by a dazzling crossfire attack of the rackets of Roderick Menzel and Lazi Hecht, Czechoslovakian combination. The Czechs ousted the playing-through champions in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

The deciding factor in the champions' downfall was Hecht's brilliant work at the net. He held the spectators in Stade Roland Garros spellbound and dazzled his opponents with crisp, angled drop-shots that fell just over the cord.

America-Bound

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Shields Replaced By Wood in Match Against Mexicans

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., fair-haired New York tennis star, has been substituted for Francis X. Shields, top-ranking American, on the United States team which will play Mexico in the final North American zone Davis Cup series beginning tomorrow at Baltimore, the United States Lawn Tennis Association today.

Wood will play in the singles with Lester R. Stoefen. The doubles assignment was given to George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, who successfully played against Canada last week.

The Davis Cup committee, of which Holcombe Ward is chairman, explained that Wood was substituted for Shields in order that he might have an opportunity to play in actual Davis Cup competition.

Thirty-three Cars Qualify

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29 (AP)—A starting field of 33 cars was assured yesterday for the twenty-second annual 500-mile race to be run Wednesday over the Indianapolis motor speedway course. The time trials were completed late yesterday afternoon and the rail birds went home to roost until race day. The course will be closed today so that workmen can put the huge plant in shape for the speed spectacle that each year lures within the gates a throng of more than 160,000. Thirty-one gasoline cars and two propelled by oil burning engines comprise the field for the Memorial Day classic. In accordance with speedway rules, all of the contestants have demonstrated during the time trials that their cars are capable of averaging over 100 miles an hour.

Touring Australians Win

LONDON— May 29 (Canadian Press)—The touring Australian cricket team defeated the Middlesex County eleven by 10 wickets yesterday, ending the match a day ahead of schedule. The Australians were cheered by the return to form of Don Bradman, who compiled 160 runs, including a six, a five and 27 fours. The losers were dismissed for 258 runs Saturday, while the Australians closed their first innings with 345. Middlesex was all out for 114 in its second inning, and the visitors got the necessary 29 runs for victory without losing a wicket. It was the fifth victory for the Australians in eight matches since their tour began. The other three were draws.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	23	13	.639
Indianapolis	19	16	.539
Columbus	18	18	.500
St. Paul	18	18	.500
Kansas City	18	19	.486
Louisville	17	18	.486
Milwaukee	18	19	.486
Toledo	13	24	.351

Results May 28

Milwaukee 4, Kansas City 3.
St. Paul 9, Minneapolis 4.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	44	13	.796
Missions	33	23	.589
Hollywood	29	25	.537
San Francisco	27	28	.491
Sacramento	27	28	.491
Oakland	24	32	.429
Seattle	19	35	.352
Portland	16	36	.308

Results May 28

No games scheduled.

Brown Reengages Powers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 29 (AP)—Fred Powers, Brown varsity track coach since 1934, was reengaged yesterday, according to an announcement by Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics. Powers is a former all-around champion, and captained the Notre Dame track team in 1896. He was president of the Coaches' Association of America last year.

Vines, Eastern Pro Champion; Wins From Plaa

Tilden Defeats Cochet in Other Round-Robin Tennis Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. is the first eastern professional lawn tennis champion. He won the title yesterday when he completed the final round-robin without a defeat. His last victory was over Martin Plaa of France, having previously defeated William T. Tilden 2d and Henri Cochet, the other members of the final group. He won in straight sets from Plaa, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

The doubles was brought up to the final match, with Vines and Keith Gledhill and Vincent Richards and Cochet having each won two matches, and this will be fought out at Philadelphia, where all the players are now going, as a part of the Middle States championship.

Yesterday, in addition to the final victory of the new champion, Tilden encountered Cochet, and scored a straight-set victory also, 9—7, 6—2, 6—4, but the victory of Vines settled the title. There were also two matches in the round-robin doubles, with Vines and Keith Gledhill defeating Plaa and Bruce Barnes, 6—2, 10—8, 12—10, and Richards and Cochet victorious over Tilden and Alfred, H. Chapin, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4.

Vines had by no means the easy victory that the score indicates, as Plaa is greatly improved over his earlier appearances in this country, and fought the champion with every bit of skill he possesses. But the hard driving of Vines finally enabled him to hold the Frenchman at critical moments, and his service was also working well on the clay-court surface. Vines ran up a lead of 4—2 in the first set, only to lose the next two games, and trailed in the third set also, at 3—2 and 4—3. But he settled into his stride once more at that point, and ran out the match with the loss of only five points.

Cochet also made a fine fight against the American wonder, and was five times at set point in the first set of his match with Tilden, only to have Big Bill exert himself, and finally take the set in the sixteenth game. Then Cochet weakened, and Tilden attacked his service to run off with the second set easily. The third was closer, however, but after the score was tied at 4-all, mostly on service, Tilden started his finest change of pace play, and won the next two games and the match.

Gledhill was below his best form in the first doubles match, and Vines also showed signs of weariness. But they had enough margin with their services, to win the first set easily, and hold the margin with its aid, to win the second and third sets, after many extra games.

Richards and Cochet started off well against Tilden and Chapin, with the net play of Cochet the chief factor, but in the second set, after they were leading at 5—1, Chapin showed great improvement, and his careful play, combined with Tilden's smashes, finally gave them the set at 8—6. The steadiness of Cochet, and the vigorous volleying of Richards enabled the winners to hold their own in the next two sets, and win. The rallies in this match were especially brilliant, and with all four volleying close to the net, showed some of the best doubles ever seen in New York. The score was 6—3, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4.

Southern League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	26	11	.703
Atlanta	21	15	.583
New Orleans	23	16	.579
Chattanooga	20	18	.526
Memphis	17	20	.459
Knoxville	17	21	.447
Birmingham	17	25	.405
Little Rock	14	28	.333

Results May 28

Knoxville 3, Atlanta 2.
New Orleans 5, Memphis 2.
Nashville 14, Chattanooga 6.
Birmingham 4, Little Rock 3.

Brown to Captain Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 29—Keith S. Brown '35 of Wheaton, Ill., pole vaulter and high jumper, has been elected captain of the Yale varsity track and field team for next season. Brown recently tied with a team mate for the I. A. A. A. A. pole-vault championship and before that he won the event in both the 1933 and '34 meets against Harvard. In 1933 he won the high jump against Harvard and this year he tied for first with a team mate. In the 1933 victories against the Crimson he established new meet records of 14ft. 1¼in. in the pole vault and 6ft. 6¼in. in the high jump.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Longest Trip for British Golf Trophy

THE British amateur golf championship trophy is now making the longest trip in its history, and it will not settle down at its new home until it has traveled something like 6000 miles. It is the fourth time that it has made the United States its temporary abode; but on the three previous occasions it stopped on the eastern coast. This time, however, it is going all the way to the Pacific coast, where W. Lawson Little Jr. is about to make his home at San Francisco. Little is also expected to renew his studies at Stanford University next fall, he having taken the spring term off in order to play on Uncle Sam's Walker Cup team. Not only did he do his share in helping the team defend that famous trophy; but he went still further and captured John Bull's cherished amateur title and trophy, making the British two down and nothing but the coming open championship to go. This, also, shows what a fine piece of work the British women golfers are doing, as their trophy has yet to make its first trip across the Atlantic Ocean.

Many Interesting Features This Year

This year's tournament developed several very interesting features. George T. Dunlap Jr. of New York, United States amateur champion, furnished one in his first match when he won after being dormie 5. It is very doubtful if any player ever succeeded in pulling a match out of the fire as did Dunlap in this instance. Jesse P. Guilford and his half a ball was another feature which stood out, and probably never will happen again. The playing of Jack Wallace, the Scotch carpenter, who put five Walker Cup players out in succession, only to fall in the final round to the Stanford student by the most one-sided score ever recorded in a British or United States championship tournament, was another.

It Took Only Seven Men to Win a Big Meet

Stanford University proved that it takes only seven men to win a big track and field championship meet when it won the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. championship at Philadelphia last Saturday. What is still more, the men averaged five points apiece, with one of them adding a quarter of a point for good measure. To carry this still further, University of California had five men competing in the meet, and they picked up 20 points among them, so that the Pacific coast took back the trophy, 55¼ points and seven individual championships. If this proves to be the last time Stanford and the other coast colleges enter these championships, they have certainly brought a 10-year reign of glory to a brilliant ending. They have always been welcomed to these meets by their eastern rivals, and have always shown a high type of sportsmanship. Their absence would be regretted by many.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	19	12	.613
New York	21	14	.600
Detroit	19	16	.543
Washington	19	18	.514
St. Louis	16	17	.485
Boston	15	20	.429
Philadelphia	15	20	.429
Chicago	13	20	.394

Results May 28

Detroit 12, Boston 6.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 5.
New York 13, St. Louis 9.
Chicago 11, Washington 7.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	29	11	.725
Newark	28	14	.667
Toronto	23	16	.590
Montreal	19	18	.514
Syracuse	14	20	.412
Buffalo	14	24	.368
Albany	12	21	.364
Baltimore	10	25	.286

Results May 28

Syracuse 4, Albany 1.
Newark 9, Baltimore 7.
Rochester 1, Buffalo 0.
Only games scheduled.

French Open Golf

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Drawing attention to the poularity of the royal and ancient game on the European Continent these days comes the news that Auguste Boyer of the Nice Club has retained his title as open golf champion of France. In the 1934 competition here, recently, he totaled 287 strokes for 72 holes. This was his third victory. Pierre Hirigoren and J. Saubaber, winner in 1928, tied for second place with scores of 294.

Missing Yacht in Harbor

COPENHAGEN, May 29 (AP)—The missing German yacht owned by Captain Harms, unreported since leaving Heligoland in a British-German race to Copenhagen, sailed into Bruns Buettelhafen for repairs late yesterday, making all participants in the race accounted for. Captain Harms' yacht was seriously damaged. The race was won by the German naval yacht Asta, which arrived at Copenhagen with her mast broken and her sails in shreds as did the other three of the 11 starters who finished.

Dodgers Purchase Smythe

BROOKLYN, May 29 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National baseball league yesterday announced the purchase of Harry Smythe, left-handed pitcher, from the New York Yankees for an unnamed amount of cash. Smythe will report to Manager Casey Stengel within the next few days. Until he arrives the Dodgers will not release any of their present 23 players, the major league limit. The acquisition of the former Baltimore left-hander gives the Dodgers two left-handed pitchers. The other is Emil Leonard. Smythe won 21 and lost 8 with Baltimore in the International circuit last year but has yet to record a major league victory for the Yankees. Appearing in eight games as a relief man he is charged with two defeats.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 8, Wesleyan 0.
Iowa State Teachers 5, Luther 1.
River Falls 16, Eau Claire 0.
St. Olaf 5, Carleton 1.
St. Thomas 15, St. John's 7.

College Tennis Results

Amherst 8, Wesleyan 1.
Michigan State 8, Chicago 1

College Golf Result

Amherst 3, Williams 3.

Sporting Around the Hub

WITH Keith Brown the 1935 captain of the Yale track and field forces, it would be interesting if Eddie Calvin is chosen to lead the Harvard athletes. Brown is a consistent dual-meet winner in the pole vault and high jump, while Calvin, in condition a year ago, took three firsts against the Eli, the two sprints and the broad jump. As rival leaders, their efforts to secure points would, or should, be superb.

* * *

The Bench & Bar Golf Society of Massachusetts will hold a tournament at the Pine Brook Valley Country Club, Auburndale, on Friday. The committee in charge is making a special effort to bring out a big attendance and it has invited all members to compete. Prizes will be awarded for the best gross and two best net scores. It is hoped to hold these tournaments every two weeks. Entries may be made at the Pine Brook Club or with Andrew J. Gorey, 70 Franklin Street, Boston. Telephone Hancock 1025.

* * *

English High led the field in the number of qualifiers in the running events of the annual outdoor regimental track and field championships at Tech Field, yesterday. English qualified 31 runners for the semifinals Thursday. Mechanic Arts placed 21, Latin 15 and South Boston 11.

* * *

Joe Stein, professional, and Perley Crosby, amateur, of the same club, Sandy Burr, led a field of 24 pairs in the weekly tournament of the New England section of the Professional Golfers' Association over the United Shoe Machinery Golf Club course yesterday, with a card of 70—67—137—131 for 36 holes. Roy Bronsdon, pro at Oyster Harbors, teamed with Ed Dagnino of Bear Hill for second place with a card of 70—68—138—132.

* * *

Mrs. George Wightman and Raymond Bidwell are the new Massachusetts State mixed doubles champions as a result of defeating Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, 6—2, 6—3, in the tournament final at The Country Club, Brookline.

Pick-Ups

THE New York Giants raised their 1933 pennant to the top of the flag pole at the Polo Grounds yesptersday and then proceeded to hand the Pittsburgh Pirates a double beating, 3 to 2, and 1 to 0. Travis Jackson was the hero of the day, for he hit two timely home runs and won both games for the world champions. The opener was a great battle, lasting 11 innings. Schumacher for the Giants and Larry French for Pittsburgh, delivered sensational ball. The former pitched no-hit ball until the eighth inning and French followed suit until the ninth. The Pirates apparently had the game won in the first of the tenth when they pushed across two runs, but the Giants came back in their half and tied the score. Jackson's home run into the upper right field stands in the eleventh decided. There were two out at the time.

Carl Hubbell pitched the second game for New York, against Ralph Birkofer. It was a typical Hubbell victory. The slim left-hander limited the Bucs to five hits and did not give a base on balls. Birkofer also held his opponents to five safeties, but made the mistake of throwing Jackson a home-run ball in the second inning. The double victory put the Giants in third place, just one game in back of the leading Cardinals.

Behind the air-tight pitching of Bill Hallahan, the St. Louis Cardinals took possession of first place in the National League race yesterday by beating the Phillies, 10 to 0. Hallahan was touched for seven hits and handed out five passes, but only once could the Phils come close to scoring. That was in the third when hits by Bartell and Johnny Moore put men on second and third with no one out. Hallahan struck out the next three men, however. Whitehead, Medwick and Durocher each made three hits for the Cardinals.

The Boston Braves took the final game of their series with the Chicago Cubs at Braves Field yesterday by a 5-to-3 score. Jim Elliott, the big left-hander whom the Braves picked up when the Phillies released him, pitched most of the game and did very well. Two errors helped the Cubs rally for three runs in the seventh and Elliott was relieved by Bob Smith, but the former Phillie gets credit for the triumph.

The Cincinnati Reds won their eighth game of the 1934 season yesterday when they defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers, 8 to 1. Benny Frey pitched good ball, scattering nine Brooklyn hits. The Reds pounded the ball, with each player making at least one hit. Wes Schulmerich hit a home run.

Burleigh Grimes, the only spit-ball pitcher left in the majors today, has signed a contract with the New York Yankees, it was announced yesterday from St. Louis. Grimes was recently released by the Cardinals. Manager Joe McCarthy said that he plans to use the veteran as a starting pitcher. Of course his age will not let him work often, but he may win a few games for the Yanks before the season is far advanced. And right now the Yankees are badly in need of better pitching.

The Yanks closed their most disastrous western trip in years yesterday at St. Louis by beating the Browns of that city, 13 to 9. Lou Gehrig hit two home runs and Babe Ruth, Tony Lazzeri and Jack Saltzgaver contributed one apiece. McCarthy had to call on three pitchers before the Browns were stopped. Russell Van Atta gets credit for the victory.

Earl Averill's double produced a tenth-inning run for the league-leading Cleveland Indians yesterday and enabled that club to best Philadelphia by 6 to 5. The hit scored Bill Knickerbocker. The Indians outhit the A's two to one, but wasted many of their drives. Jimmy Foxx hit a pair of home runs for the losers, his tenth and eleventh of the season.

The Chicago White Sox touched four Washington pitchers for 17 hits yesterday and won a ball game, 11 to 7. The Senators held the lead for a short time, mostly because Heinie Manush hit a home run in the third inning with two on. Zeke Bonura's eleventh homer of the season for the White Sox came in the first inning with two on base. Al Thomas was pitching for Washington at the time.

Detroit made a clean sweep of its Boston Red Sox series by winning the final game yesterday, 12 to 6. Hank Greenberg hit two home runs. Lefty Grove, who started for the Sox, was batted out in the sixth after yielding 11 hits.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	22	13	.629
Pittsburgh	20	13	.606
New York	22	15	.595
Chicago	22	16	.579
Boston	17	16	.515
Brooklyn	15	19	.441
Philadelphia	11	21	.344
Cincinnati	8	24	.250

Results May 28

Boston 5, Chicago 3.
New York 3, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 1, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 6.
Cincinnati 8, Brooklyn 1.

It Takes a Good 'Lobster' to Use the Lob

Improving Your Tennis
Sixth of 12 Articles

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

DANIEL MASKELL, professional coach to the victorious British Davis Cup team and sometime sparring partner of all the world's great players, had just spent a busy day on the court with members of the 1934 British Wightman Cup team when he gave me my lesson on the lob. But his cheerfulness and enthusiasm for the subject could not have been greater if had been one of the many dazzling stars who owe much of their brilliance to his patient and cheerful tuition.

"The lob," he said, "can be used for either defense or attack. Nine times out of ten it is employed by a base-liner who has been driven out of court by the fast-attacking shot of a net player and has no opportunity for a passing drive, but by a wily player intent upon breaking up the position on the other side of the net.

Lob as Deeply as Possible

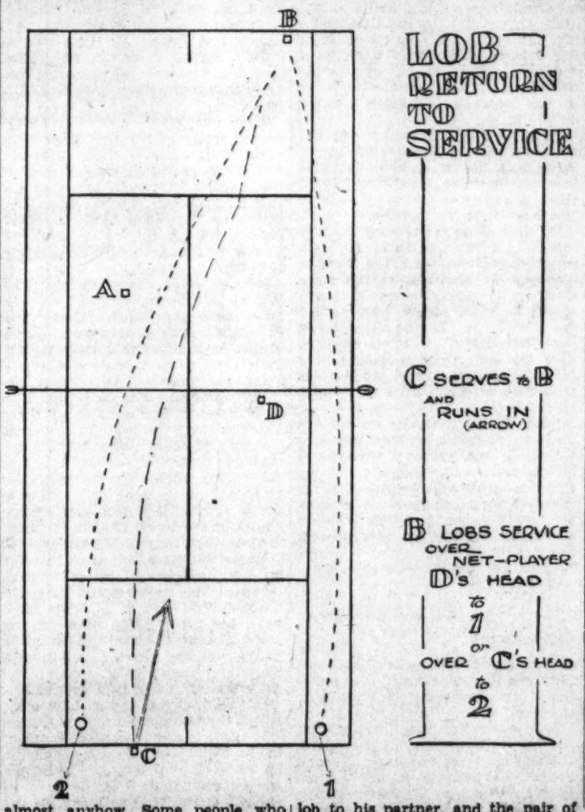
"Whether used in defense or attack, a lob must be as deep as possible and just high enough to clear your opponent's extended arm and racket as he jumps to make a smash. Beware of lobbing too high. By doing that you will give the enemy time to decide not to attempt a smash and he or she will run back to take the ball after it has bounced. If you tempt a player into making a smash that fails, the point is probably yours. But, of course, if in your anxiety not to lob too high you lob too low or not deeply enough then your opponent will pass a hearty vote of thanks.

"It often happens," Maskell went on, "that when the necessity for producing a defensive lob arises the would-be maker of it is not sufficiently well-balanced or has not the time at his disposal to produce the perfect article. Then the thing to do is to make sure of lifting the ball well into the air, over the backhand side of your opponent's head. A really high and deep lob is always difficult to kill with a smash and while the ball is up in the air the 'lobster' has time to regain position. Unless the man on the other side of the net is a Borotra, you may usually hope to keep the rally alive by confronting him with the necessity for a backhand smash.

Cunning Counts

"The lob is essentially a wily affair, and every bit of cunning counts. Therefore you want to mask your guns by swinging your racket with the same action that you would use for a ground stroke, only lifting the racket up under the ball at the last moment. And be careful that in your anxiety to deceive your opponent you do not deceive yourself into taking your eye off the ball too early, owing to the slowness of the swing compared with that for an ordinary drive.

"The manner of striking is different from other shots only because the racket, instead of following through to the full extent, as in a drive, is brought up sharply onto the intended line of flight of the ball. The face of the racket is 'open' —that is to say, the lower edge is forward—and it goes up instead of through. To make the shot, stand sideways to the net if you can, and keep to the same footwork as for a drive. Sometimes, if you are 'scrambling,' you will have to take the ball at the net is always an effective reply to the service. In this case the most important consideration is not spin but disguise, combined, of course, with proper length and height. The stroke is played to break up the formation of the opposing pair. Usually the server, who is on his way to the net, leaves the



almost anyhow. Some people who hold the racket with the palm under the handle bring the hand more to the back of the racket for a lob, but a change of grip should be avoided if possible.

"The use of spin is important in lobbing, for a ball with under-spin on it hangs so much in the air that it is often hit too early by an unvigilant opponent. To produce under-spin you bring the face of the racket across the bottom of the ball so that the ball rotates backward while it is in flight. Top-spin can be applied, but not so easily. The most famous player of the top-spin lob is Howard Kinsey of the United States, who is now a professional. He hits the ball as it is falling and gives a very sharp upward swing and flick of the racket. A ball treated in this manner will take a big jump forward on hitting the ground. Such a lob can be offensive in the fullest sense of the word.

"So far I have been talking only about singles play. In doubles a lob over the head of the man standing your side of the net has been broken up.

"Tilden used the lob in both singles and doubles—particularly against Borotra in singles at Wimbledon—with the idea of tiring the opposition. One of the most fatiguing shots in lawn tennis is a smash made when off balance and with one's weight falling back. And if you are persistently and cleverly lobbed you have to make this shot—with muscular stresses in opposition—as you are dashing back after running forward.

"The most effective and most difficult sort of lob to produce in singles or doubles is the lob-volley. For this shot, instead of hitting down on the ball, as in an ordinary volley, you hit underneath the ball —before it has pitched, of course This stroke is used only when both players in a singles are at the net and the man using the lob-volley has no other effective shot on, or when, in a doubles, the risks of playing any other stroke are too great. It is always a chancy shot because, if your lob should be inaccurate, there will ordinarily be no prospect of retrieving the resultant smash.

Change Tactics

"If you find that a person can deal effectively with a lob aimed down the middle of the court on to his backhand side, then go to the other extreme and put the ball wide to his forehand side. Quickfooted players like Perry or Cochet or Borotra, can side-step across a lob which is placed to their backhand and can take it overhead on their forehand, but it is not generally realized how few, even among the best players, can deal with a good lob on the extreme forehand. Such a shot ties people up because they often allow the right shoulder to come round too early and hit the ball before it is over their heads. To make a proper smash off any lob you must have the left shoulder well advanced and the right leg well behind the left. Do you always do that?"

And I felt so guilty that I ran straight away from the court, tore off my clothes, and hid in a shower bath.

Restaurants

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Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1621

By E. Foschini

Black 7 Pieces

White 8 Pieces

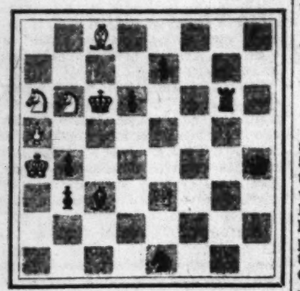
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Magyar Sakkvilag, 1930)

Problem No. 1622

By E. Plesniyy

Black 9 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Naradni Politika, 1930)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1619. R-K4

No. 1620. 1. Q-Q8 threat
2. R-Kt8ch
1. ——— PxQ
2. R-Kt7ch
1. ——— R-K
2. B-K6ch
1. ——— R-KB
2. QxPch
1. ——— QxKtch
2. BxQch

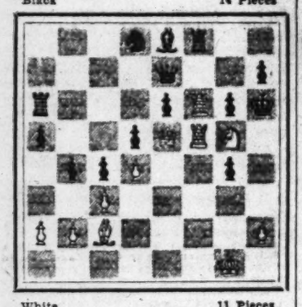
End-Game No. 201. White wins: 1 RxPch, KxB; 2 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt; 3 Q-R5, KtxKt; 4 QxRPch, K-B; 5 QxKtch, K-Kt; 6 Q-Kt8!, Q-Q2; 7 R-K3, Resigns. 3 . . . K-Kt3 or B3 allows 3 KtxKtP, which wins in a few moves.

End-Games

This is the conclusion to the Forgacs-Tartakower game, St. Petersburg, 1909. White winds up a terrific K-side attack in which he sacrificed three pawns to open things up.

End-Game No. 202

Black 14 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The circumstances surrounding the conclusion to the first Alekhine-Bogoljubow game are incredible. Upon Alekhine's sixty-fifth move, K-Q6, the referee declared the game drawn by repetition of moves. Bogoljubow, who was short of time, at once questioned this decision, and set about to demonstrate, moving the pieces, that 66 R-QKt8 won. The referee was wrong in judging the game drawn by repetition of moves, for the same position had occurred not the required three times, but two times. But Bogoljubow's moving of pieces made it impossible to continue the game.

And perhaps the game is drawn with best play anyhow, despite the statements in chess magazines and columns to the contrary! We are indebted to the revealing scepticism of F. L. Congress and his analysis in the Washington Post. The British Chess Magazine suggests that Bogoljubow wins by 66 R-QKt8 and advancing the RP. But after 66 R-QKt8, P-Kt7; 67 P-R4, K-B7; 68 K-Kt4, P-Kt8(Q); 69 RxQ, KxR; 70 P-R5, K-B7; 71 P-R6, K-Q6; 72 K-Kt5, K-K5; 73 P-R7 or B5, R-R appears to draw. L'Italia Scacchistica gives 66 R-QKt8, P-Kt7; 67 P-B5, K-B7; 68 K-Kt4, R-R6; 69 RxPch, KxR; 70 P-B6, and wins. But Mr. Congress would play 68 . . . R-R8ch; 69 K-Kt5, R-R6, which appears to draw. An exhaustive analysis of this ending would take pages. With reasonably circumspect play, however, Black seems to be able to draw. We understand that Dr. Lasker is annotating these games for Printing Craft, Ltd., London, which will publish them in volume form in due time. His notes at this point will be awaited with unusual interest.

For those who have not the score of the first game at hand, the final position is: White, K, KB3; R, QB8; P's, KB4, KKt3, KR3; Black, K, Q8; R, QR7; P, QKt6. The question is, can White, with the move, win?

In the eighth game, Bogoljubow was able to double Alekhine's QBP playing the black side of the Nimzowitsch Defense to the QP Game, and had an appreciable advantage in the early midgame. He emerged with an extra P, and after further liquidation of forces was left with another rook ending, two pawns ahead. Once more the intricacies of this most difficult type of ending proved too much for him and he was able only to draw.

In the ninth game, Alekhine tried a different defense, the Dutch, in an effort to confound his adversary. The game proceeded on a fairly equal basis until Bogoljubow gave up a P temporarily on his twenty-fifth move. Although eventually he won this P back, the ending favored Alekhine, who was able to win his opponent's isolated QRP and the game without much trouble.

Eighth Game

Nimzowitsch Defense to QP Game

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	34 Q-B3	Q-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	35 PxP	KtxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	36 RxP	KtxBP
4 P-QR3	BxKtch	37 RxR	RxR
5 PxB	P-B4	38 R-Q	R-R3
6 Kt-B3	Castles	39 R-QB	Q-K4
7 B-Kt5	P-Q3	40 B-Q3	Kt-Q7
8 Q-B2	R-K	41 Q-B5	QxQ
9 P-K4	P-KR3	42 BxQ	Kt-B6ch
10 B-K3	Q-R4	43 K-Kt2	Kt-R5ch
11 B-Q2	P-K4	44 K-Kt3	KtxBch
12 B-Q3	Kt-B3	45 PxKt	K-B3
13 CastlesKR	Q-B2	46 R-K	R-R5
14 P-Q5	Kt-K2	47 R-K8	R-QB5
15 Kt-R4	P-KKt4	48 R-KR8	RxPch
16 Kt-B5(a)	KtxKt	49 K-Kt2	KxP
17 PxKt	P-K5	50 RxP	P-B3
18 B-K2	BxP	51 R-R7	K-K4
19 P-KR4	Kt-R3	52 P-R6	R-QR6
20 P-Kt4	P-K6	53 R-K7ch	KxP
21 QxB	R-K4	54 P-R7	R-R
22 Q-Q3	PxB	55 K-Kt3	P-B4
23 QxP	QR-K	56 P-B4	PxPch(b)
24 B-Q3	Q-K3	57 KxP	P-B5
25 B-B5	R-K1	58 KxP	P-B6
26 Q-Q3	Kt-B	59 R-Q7	R-QB
27 P-R5	Q-K4	60 R-QB7	R-Bch
28 QR-Kt	P-Kt3	61 K-Kt6	K-Q8
29 Q-B3	Q-B3	62 K-Kt7	R-QKt
30 P-R4	K-Kt2	63 P-R8(Q)	RxQ
31 Q-Q3	QR-K2	64 KxR	P-Q4
32 R-R	Q-K4	65 K-Kt7	K-Q5
33 P-R5	Kt-Q3	66 K-B6	Draw

(a) This loses a P without much compensation. After 16 Kt-B3, however, Black has the preferable position, with the initiative, more mobility, and an inviting direct attack on the K side.

(b) 56 . . . P-Kt6 certainly gives Black better winning chances. After 57 K-R4, for example, the continuation might be P-B5; 58 K-Kt5, P-B6; 59 KxP, P-Kt6; 60 R-KK17, R-Bch; 61 K-Kt4, P-Kt7; 62 K-B3, P-B7; 63 R-Kt8, P-B8(Q); 64 P-R8(Q), and Black has a forced mate.

Eleventh Game

Dutch Defense

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-KB4	33 R(B3)-Q3	P-Kt3
2 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	34 Q-B4	P-R4
3 B-Kt2	P-K3	35 Q-B3	QxQ
4 Kt-KB3	B-K2	36 RxQ	R-R1
5 P-B4	Castles	37 R-B4	R-QKt
6 Kt-B3	P-Q3	38 R-Q5	R-Kt8ch
7 B-B4	Q-K	39 K-Kt2	KR-Kt7
8 R-QB	Kt-B3	40 Kt-R	R-Kt8
9 P-Q5	Kt-Q	41 R(B4)xB(b)	PxR
10 Kt-QKt5	Q-Q2	42 RxQBP	QRxP
11 Q-Kt3	P-QR3	43 R-B8ch	K-Kt2
12 PxP	KtxP	44 R-B7ch	K-R3
13 Kt-B3	KtxB	45 R-B6	R-R7
14 PxKt	K-R	46 Kt-Kt2	K-Kt2
15 Kt-Q5	B-Q	47 R-B7ch	K-B
16 P-K3	Kt-K4	48 R-B8ch	K-B2
17 Kt-Q4	P-B4	49 R-B7ch	K-K
18 Kt-K2	B-B4ch	50 R-B6	KR-Kt7
19 QKt-B3	P-QKt4	51 Kt-R	K-B3
20 Castles	B-Kt2	52 R-B7ch	K-B3
21 KtxKt	BxKt	53 R-B8ch	K-Kt3
22 KR-Q	RxB	54 R-B7ch	K-R3
23 KxB	QR-Kt	55 R-B6	P-B5
24 PxP	RxP	56 K-R3	P-B6
25 Q-Q5(a)	RxP	57 P-K4	PxP
26 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt2	58 P-B5	P-K6
27 P-QR3	P-B5	59 PxKtP	PxP
28 K-Kt	Q-K	60 Kt-Kt3	R-Kt6
29 RxP	B-B4	61 R-B6	K-Kt3
30 P-QR4	Q-Kt3	62 RxP	RxKtch(c)
31 R-B3	P-KR4		Resigns
32 P-R4	Q-B3		

(a) Black shows up to better advantage in the midgame. 25 Q-B2 is the more cautious continuation.

(b) Desperation, but after Black wins the RP, victory is in sight anyhow.

(c) Not 62 . . . RxR stalemate!

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This was the first occasion upon which J. H. T. Wilson had been in a losing boat since he went up to Cambridge from Shrewsbury School in January, 1933. Last year he won the Bushe-Fox Freshmen's single sculls and, in partnership with N. J. Bradley, the new president of the Cambridge University Boat Club, he won the Magdalene pairs, Lowe double sculls, and the Foster-Fairbairn sculls. He was in the crew which won the university light fours and in the Pembroke eight which won the head of the river race. He earned the title of "Champion of the Cam" by winning the Colquhoun sculls.

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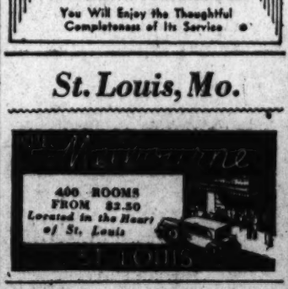

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PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Scarcely Seem to Move In Listless Market

Dullest Day on Stock Exchange in 10 Years

By Forrest Price

Evidently many stock market traders were not on the job today. They took a holiday in advance of Memorial Day tomorrow, and let the market go to the bow-wows for the time being.

For most of the session stocks went neither up nor down. They just stood still. Total sales for the day were only 340,000 shares.

It was the dullest day on the New York Stock Exchange in 10 years.

A few issues, notably the amusement shares, were comparatively active. Loew's, Paramount and Columbia were the busiest of a generally listless market. Their prices were firm.

There was a sagging tendency in most of the other groups, including the leading rails which receded good fractions. The steels and farm implements were for sale at lower prices.

Some of the specialties also backed down fractionally to a point. On the strength of a new reorganization plan Armour of Illinois preferred rose a couple of points.

In the bond market secondary issues changed hands at mixed prices, some up and some down. Alleghany Corporation and International Telephone gained moderately. Lower prices were paid for Bethlehem Steel 5s, American Telephone 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, American & Foreign Power 5s and a few others.

In the face of renewed reports of drought and hot temperatures wheat prices fell back today. Profit-taking following the dizzy rise in wheat yesterday was supposed to have brought the reaction today. Talk of wheat imports also was used to depress prices. Then in the late trading wheat jumped forward on reports that Russia was buying wheat and flour in Australia. Cotton was irregular. Rubber was easy, silver firm.

Of course, no one knows how the market is going in the immediate future or what direction general business is going to take, but it is generally conceded that when Congress adjourns and the many perplexities now bothering the business world are ironed out business is sure to respond to the removal of uncertainties, and the market awake from its lethargy.

And another thing. Some farseeing people now think that business is not going into the drastic "seasonal" slump that had been expected. The steel industry, which had receded a few points from peak operations, is showing signs of holding steady at present rate of operations. American and Iron & Steel Institute reports operations up 1.9 points. And it is surprising how railroad earnings are holding up. With wheat selling around $1 a bushel the farmer is not going to be so badly off even though he may not have so much wheat to sell.

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Stocks idled through another market of monotony today and, in the absence of any definite selling urge or buying power, prices drifted over a moderately irregular range.

A few issues got out of the beaten path for relatively substantial gains, but others sagged as much. Boardrooms were almost deserted as most traders apparently had decided to start their Memorial holiday early.

With the leading markets closed tomorrow, scattered profit-taking appeared in various groups. There was also some uneasiness exhibited over reports that a renewal of strike disturbances at Toledo are threatened. There were delayed openings in a number of leading stocks. American Telephone did not appear on the ticker tape for more than an hour after the start of trading.

Armour Shares Up

Armour of Illinois preferred shares got up around 2 points following overnight consideration of the company's reorganization plans. Some of the amusement group, including Loew's and Paramount, moved up on earnings expectations.

Among stocks down fractions to about a point were Santa Fe, Illinois Central, Union Pacific, U. S. Smelting, Pullman, du Pont, Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, Case and Electric Autolite.

American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, U. S. Steel, United Aircraft, American Sugar Refining, General Motors and many others were virtually unchanged.

Bonds Still Dull

Dullness, the bond market's outstanding characteristic during the last couple of weeks, was accentuated today by pre-holiday influences.

Values in all sections of the list were reasonably steady considering the insignificant quantity of investment interest, and holders appeared content to maintain their positions in the absence of active bidding.

U. S. Governments had a firmer tone than yesterday, and by noon several of the Treasury issues had edged up from 1-32 to 4-32 of a point under extremely light trading. High-grade corporate loans were generally well enough supported to hold even or a shade above yesterday's finals.

In the foreign sector Argentine issues moved up about a point or so to the accompaniment of reported plans for a refunding operation affecting a part of the nation's external debt. Italy's 7s made a fractional recovery of yesterday's sharp decline. German 5½s rose about a point. Other groups were not materially changed.

Offer Hartford Sewer Bonds

R. L. Day & Co., N. W. Harris Co., Inc., Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, F. R. Cooley & Co., Hartford, and E. M. Bradley & Co., New Haven, are making public offering of a new issue of $2,000,000 3 per cent bonds of the Metropolitan District of Hartford County, Connecticut. These bonds, which are dated June 1, 1934, and due $100,000 June 1, 1936, to 1955, are priced to yield from 1.25 per cent to 2.75 per cent, according to maturity.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	May 29	May 28
107½	89	7	Abraham & S pf	60	107½	107½	107½	..	
11⅜	6¾	..	Adams Express	2500	8¾	8	8	..	8¾
34⅜	16	2	Adams Millis	100	27	27	27	27	
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	100	9½	9½	9½	..	
9¾	3¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7½	7½	7½	..	7½
106¼	93¼	3	Air Reduction	800	90½	94	94	94½	94½
23⅞	17⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	19800	20	19¾	19¾	20¼	20¼
5¼	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	200	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
16½	8⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	13⅜	13	13	13¼	
100¾	126⅛	6	Allied Chem	203	134	134	134	134½	
23⅜	13⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	200	16¾	16¼	16¼	17	
63⅜	41⅜	2	Amerada	300	48¾	48¾	48¾	50	
36	25½	..	Am Agri Chem	200	33	33	33	..	
35¼	14⅜	..	Am Bank Note	100	19½	19½	19½	20	
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	46½	46½	46½	..	
13⅝	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	10¼	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
71	46⅛	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	59⅝	59½	59½	59¾	
38	23¾	.30	Am Brake S&F	300	27½	27	27	27	
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	2800	94⅞	93¾	94⅞	94¾	
33⅛	19⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	31½	31¼	31¼	31¼	
50½	33¾	..	Am Car & F pf	100	43	43	43	43	
60	46¾	3	Am Chicle	600	56	55½	56	..	
63¼	33	..	Am Com Alcohol	200	35½	34⅝	34⅝	35⅜	
13⅜	7	..	Am & For Pow	400	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
10	6½	..	Am Ice	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	
74⅜	50	..	Am Loco pf	100	82½	82½	82½	85	
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	300	8	8	8	8⅜	
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	800	23⅛	23	23⅛	23¼	
34⅜	21	1½	Am News	100	26½	26½	26½	27½	
13¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	400	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜	
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	800	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	..	
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6½ pf	600	22¾	22½	22½	22½	
17¾	12	..	Am Radiator	4200	14	13½	13½	14	
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	4800	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18⅞	
51¼	35⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4800	39¾	39	39	39⅞	
26½	15	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	16	16	16	16½	
81	63¾	2	Am Steel F pf	10	64¼	64¼	64¼	..	
44⅛	37	2	Am Stores	100	43	43	43	..	
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	5000	57¾	56½	57	57¼	
116½	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	116½	115	113½	..	
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	100	114½	114½	114½	114¼	
13	4⅞	h	Am Type Fndrs	100	7	7	7	7	
83¾	58	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	100	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	60¾	
4½	1¾	..	Am Writ Pap	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	300	7½	7½	7½	7¾	
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	8400	14½	14⅛	14¾	14⅝	
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	200	21½	21	21	20½	
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	12400	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	7400	3	2⅞	3	3	
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	12800	70¾	68¾	69⅞	68	
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	370	7¼	6½	7¼	6½	
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
77½	55	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	60½	60½	60½	..	
40½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	10	38	38	38	..	
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	600	56½	55	55⅞	54½	
87¾	70¼	4.80c	Atchison pf	400	80⅝	80½	80½	80¾	
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	100	40½	40½	40½	41½	
35¼	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	2500	23½	23¼	23½	23½	
11⅛	7¼	..	Atlas Tack	100	10	10	10	10	
57⅜	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	800	35⅞	35½	35¼	35⅜	
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	3500	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	
			—B—						
16	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	200	11¼	11	11	11¼	
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	4200	24	23⅜	23⅝	23⅞	
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	27½	27⅜	27½	28	
99	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	180	98½	98	98½	97⅞	
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	150	27	27	27	28	
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	9	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	800	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15½	
15¼	8⅞	..	Beldjng Hem	200	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
23⅝	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	2200	15⅝	15½	15¼	15⅜	
19½	12¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	2400	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16¼	
49½	33¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	4800	34½	33	33	34⅜	
82	62	..	Beth Steel pf	400	64	63¼	63½	64½	
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	11	
100	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	104	104	104	102	
68¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	55	
27½	19¼	1.60	Borden	4800	25⅜	24⅜	24⅜	25½	
28⅜	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	100	22⅜	22¾	22¾	23½	
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	4300	17	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	
40¼	28⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	2800	39½	38⅞	38⅞	39¼	
94⅜	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	91½	91	91½	91½	
58¼	41	..	Brooklyn Q pf	100	50½	50½	50½	..	
10⅞	6¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	8½	8½	8½	..	
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6½	
14½	9¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..	
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1400	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	10	7½	7½	7½	8	
19⅝	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Adl	700	13½	13½	13⅝	13½	
3⅞	1¾	.h	Bush Terminal	100	2	2	2	..	
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	
2½	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	..	
32¾	19	..	Byers	500	21⅛	21	21	22	
			—C—						
34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	300	31	30½	30½	31½	
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	1600	4¼	4	4⅛	4¼	
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..	
29½	21	1	Canada Dry	200	22¼	22¼	22¼	22	
18⅜	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	2100	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	2400	53¼	51½	52½	52¾	
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	800	28	27¾	27¾	28	
44⅞	23⅜	..	Celanese Corp	1500	25	24½	25	25½	
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	20	17	17	17	..	
32½	24	1½	Central Aguirre	300	26¾	26½	26¾	27½	
12¾	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	300	11¼	11m	11¼	11¼	
40¼	30½	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	1300	34¾	34½	34½	35	
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	6	6	6	..	
48⅞	30	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	44	43½	43½	44	
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1000	46¼	46	46½	46	
11⅞	4¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	8	8	8	..	
8⅛	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	5	5	5	5	
13m	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	8¾	8¼	8½	8½	
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞	
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	7½	7	7½	7	
6¼	2¾	.h	Chi Rock Isl & I	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	
30¾	19¼	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	27½	27½	27½	26	
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	100	7	7	7	7	
60⅜	36½	1¶	Chrysler	11500	40½	39¾	40⅜	40⅝	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	20¾	20¾	20¾	21	
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	81½	81	81½	..	
1¼	½	..	City Stores vtc	500	¾	¾	¾	¾	
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	35	35	35	..	
18⅛	9⅝	..	Colgate-Palm-P	900	14¼	13⅝	14	14¼	
28½	15¾	..	Collins & Aikman	500	18⅛	17¾	18	18	
9	4	..	Colonial Beac Oil	200	6¼	7¼	6¼	..	
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	2600	13⅜	13	13	13	
34¾	23	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	2800	34⅝	34	34⅜	34⅜	
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	300	67¼	67¼	67¼	67½	
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	400	27½	27½	27½	28	
29	23⅛	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	29	29	29	..	
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	29	
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	51	51	51	50⅞	
38¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2700	23¼	22¾	23	23	
3¾	1¾	..	Conwlth & So	3600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
52⅜	21½	.6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	45¾	45⅝	45½	46⅝	
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	300	26½	26¼	26½	25⅝	
5¾	2⅛	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	100	16½	16½	16½	16½	
47⅜	31⅞	2	Consol Gas	3300	33	32¾	32¾	33	
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	89	89	89	90	
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	1600	10⅞	10½	10¾	10¾	
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1000	1	1	1	1	
5½	2⅜	..	Container B	200	4	4	4	4	
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
83½	49½	3	Cont Can	1000	75½	74½	75	75	
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	30½	30¼	30⅜	30½	
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
22⅜	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	2400	20	19⅞	20	20¼	
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	400	68¼	68	68¼	68¼	
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	300	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	32½	32⅛	32⅝	32½	
6⅜	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	300	24½	24¼	24¼	..	
3¼	1	..	Cuba Co	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	
9⅛	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅝	
50⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	44¾	43	43	44	
84¼	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	300	80½	80¼	80½	80	
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss1 Wright	5200	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3800	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½	
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	16	16	16	15¾	
			—D—						
34½	15½	..	Deere & Co	1800	21¼	21	21¼	21⅝	
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	12	12	12	12¼	
33¾	20½	..	Del Lack & W	800	23	22⅝	23	23	
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	77	75½	75½	..	
29½	20	1¼¶	Devoe & Ray A	300	47	47	47	..	
28½	21⅜	1	Diamond Match	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	..	
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	30½	30½	30½	..	
40⅞	32	21.50	Dome Mines	2100	39	38¾	39	39½	
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20½	
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2200	21	20¼	20½	20¾	
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	15	15	15	15	
11⅞	7½	..	Dresser B	1000	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	11⅞	
1⅝	⅝	..	Duluth So Shore	100	1	1	1	1	
103⅞	80	2.80	*du Pont de Nem	3400	88	85½	85½	86½	
122½	115	6	du Pont deb	100	122½	122½	122½	..	
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	101½	101½	101½	..	
			—E—						
12¾	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..	
96½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	900	96⅛	95	96⅛	96	
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2600	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	22½	
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	8½	8¼	8½	8	
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	6	
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	13½	13½	13½	..	
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	15	15	15	15¾	
52	40⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	42	42	42	..	
8¾	4¼	..	Engineers Pub S	200	4½	4½	4½	4½	
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..	
10⅜	4¼	1	Equitable Off Bldg	500	7	6⅞	7	6⅞	
24⅞	13⅜	..	Erie RR	600	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19½	
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅜	
23	12	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	18	18	18	..	
27¼	9	..	Evans Uroducts	1400	24½	24	24½	24⅜	
			—F—						
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	400	2½	2	2	..	
105	87	6½	Filene's pf	10	102	102	102	101½	
25½	17	.40	Firestone T&R	500	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	18⅜	
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	100	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝	64¾	
17⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	
21	10½	..	Food Mach	100	18⅜	18¾	18¾	18⅞	
17¼	8⅞	..	Foundation	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..	
27½	19⅜	.45b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	21½	21½	21½	21¼	
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	1900	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	15	
50⅜	35	2	Freeport Texas	1900	40¼	39⅞	40	40¼	
			—G—						
4⅜	2½	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
20	11½	..	Gamewell	90	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14	
43⅜	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	400	36¾	36¼	36½	36⅝	
23½	15½	..	Gen Asphalt	500	18½	18	18⅛	18¼	
14⅞	9¾	1	Gen Baking	400	10½	10¼	10¼	10½	
25½	18½	.80	Gen Electric	9100	20½	19⅞	20⅛	20	
13⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	12½	12⅛	12½	12⅝	
36⅞	31⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	900	32⅝	32¼	32½	31⅞	
1¾	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	600	⅞	⅞	¾	¾	
22	14	..	Gen G&E 8% A	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	..	
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	700	56	55⅝	56	55½	
42	29⅞	1	Gen Motors	12400	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	33	
103	89¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	
45¾	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	33	33	33	..	
2⅝	1½	..	Gen Realty	800	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	12¾	..	Gen Refract ct	400	14⅞	14¾	14¾	..	
12⅛	8¼	1	Gillette Saf Ras	800	11	10¾	11	10½	
6⅜	3⅝	..	Gimbel Bros	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..	
30	16¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	23½	23½	23½	..	
28⅜	15⅝	1	Glidden	600	26	25½	25⅞	26⅛	
9⅛	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf	900	7	6⅞	7	7⅛	
23	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	1800	19½	19⅜	19½	19¼	
18	12¼	..	Goodrich	800	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	
41⅜	26½	..	Goodyear	1600	28¾	28½	28¾	28¾	
84¼	74	4	Goolyear 1pf	300	75½	75	75	..	
4½	2⅝	..	Graham Paige	400	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾	
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36	
13⅜	8	..	Granby	200	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	
31½	23	1	Granite City Stl	100	26	26	26	26	
40⅝	31¾	1	Grant (WT)	100	32½	32½	32½	32	
32⅝	8	..	Grea Nor pf	2400	21¼	20¾	21	21¼	
34½	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1200	30¼	29¾	29¾	30	
16¼	5⅞	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..	
			—H—						
8¼	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼	
53¾	25½	..	Hahn D S pf	400	39½	39¼	39½	..	

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	May 29	May 28
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	100	7½	7¼	7¼	..	
96	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	93¼	93	93	..	
6¾	1¾	..	Hayes Body	300	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
75	59	2	Hercules Powder	300	65½	65	65	..	
64½	48¼	3	Hershey Choc	500	61¼	60⅛	60½	..	
23¼	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	600	21⅝	21½	21½	20¾	
29¾	17½	..	Houston Oil	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	
5⅝	3¼	..	Houston Oil new	100	4	4	4	3¾	
53½	35½	3	Howe Sound	1200	51	50½	51	51½	
13½	7½	..	Hudson & Man	200	7½	7	7	..	
34½	12¼	..	Hudson Motor	3400	13¾	13¼	13½	13⅜	
7¾	3½	..	Hupp Motors	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	
			—I—						
38⅜	22	..	Ill Central	1000	25⅜	24⅜	25	25¼	
30½	22½	1.68	Indus Rayon pf	1000	24¼	23½	23½	24½	
73⅜	50	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	300	54	54	54	..	
49¾	35	..	Inland Steel	300	36½	36½	36½	..	
6⅞	3⅜	..	Inspiration Cop	100	4½	4½	4½	..	
13¼	7	..	h Interboro Rap T	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	
11¼	5⅞	..	Interlake Iron	100	5¾	5½	5⅝	..	
6½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	100	3	3	3	..	
149m	132	6	Int Business M	100	135	135	135	..	
27¾	22½	..	Int Cement	100	24	24	24	24½	
46½	30	.60	Int Harvester	700	33	32¾	33	32⅝	
9¾	4¼	..	Int Hydroelec	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
29¼	21	10b*	Int Nickel	4900	26¾	26⅜	26½	26¾	
25	10½	..	Int Paper 7%	30	18½	18½	18½	18	
25	9	..	Int Print Ink	300	20½	20½	20½	20	
7	3	..	Int Rys Cen Am	10	5	5	5	..	
30½	21	2½	Int Salt	200	29¼	28½	28½	28½	
48¾	29¾	..	Int Silver	200	30¾	30¾	30¾	..	
17¾	11⅜	..	Int Tel & T

Financial: News and Comment

Security 'Rackets' In Canada May Be Ended by New Act

Bill Before Parliament Gives Added Safety to the Investor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 29—Greater Security for investors, shareholders and creditors is embodied in a new Companies' Act now before the Dominion Parliament. During the days of easy money and reckless spending, high pressure salesmanship by telephone and house-to-house calls filched the public of many a hard-earned dollar. The new bill is designed to put an end to such rackets. In introducing the bill, Mr. Charles H. Cahan, Secretary of State, declared that "The provisions with regard to auditing and the issuing of prospectuses are more stringent in this bill than in any other act in any British country at the present time."

In the future no company can dispose of its securities before a prospectus in regard to those securities has been filed with the Secretary of State, and until the prospective buyer has had at least 24 hours time in which to study the prospectus. Elaborate provision is made to insure that the purchaser of the stock shall have full and accurate information regarding the past and present standing of the company, audited balance sheets, number of shares sold and offered for sale, amounts paid to promoters and directors, etc.

Stock peddling is discouraged by making it unlawful for any person to call at a residence for the purpose of offering securities of a company for subscription or purchase. Rights of shareholders, duties of directors and manner of auditing of accounts are set forth in minute detail and in general are patterned after the English act.

Every director, promoter or person who authorizes the issue of a prospectus will be liable to pay compensation to all persons who subscribe for any securities of the company on the faith of the prospectus for the loss or damage they may have sustained by reason of any untrue statement, unless it is proved that he withdrew his consent to become a director before the issue of such prospectus, that it was issued without his authority or consent or knowledge, that on becoming aware of its issue he forthwith gave reasonable public notice of the withdrawal and his reason.

No dividend must be declared when a company is insolvent or which renders a company insolvent.

Contravention of the provisions of the subsections demanding filing of prospectus with the Secretary of State and giving applicant 24 hours after receiving prospectus before accepting his application makes the company liable to a fine not exceeding $1000.

Crude Oil Output In United States Off 38,290 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., May 29 (AP)—Oklahoma, Texas and California, the nation's largest three areas, decreased crude oil output last week sufficiently to bring the national average from 2,564,954 barrels to 2,526,664 barrels a day, the Oil and Gas Journal reports.

Oklahoma production dropped from 528,565 to 511,055 barrels a day; the Texas decrease was from 1,080,971 to 1,069,219 barrels daily, and in California there was a 14,000-barrel drop to 481,000 a day.

Kansas increased production from 128,715 to 132,900 barrels a day; the eastern area showed an advance from 131,090 to 131,675 barrels, and in the Rocky Mountains production rose from 86,670 to 87,480 barrels a day.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begin on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 11
Home Savings Bank	June 11
Union Savings Bank	June 11
Warren Institution for Savings	June 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wilday Savings Bank	June 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 2
Brookline Savings Bank	June 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	June 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20

Virtual Embargo On Imports by Germany

By the Associated Press

Berlin, May 29

A VIRTUAL embargo on German imports during June was ordered yesterday as the foreign exchange quota for that month was fixed at 10 per cent, compared with 25 per cent for May and 35 for April.

The percentage is on the basis of the 1930-31 foreign trade, which was not more than half the normal volume of previous years, so that the new regulation cuts imports to approximately one-twentieth of normal.

Special exceptions will be made, it was stated, for the importation of necessary raw materials.

Commercial acceptances will be limited to 20 per cent in June, compared with 50 per cent in May and 70 per cent in April.

Rise of 2.5 P. C. In Manufacturing Employees' Wages

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—Average weekly earnings of wage earners employed in manufacturing industry in April were 2.5 per cent larger than in March, and 35.6 per cent larger than in April, 1933, according to the results of the regular monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. They were 44.5 per cent above the low point in March, 1933, and were higher than in any month since October, 1931.

The advance in weekly earnings in April resulted from an increase of 3.2 per cent in average hourly earnings, which more than offset a slight eduction, 0.8 per cent in hours worked. Average hourly earnings were 57.9 cents in April, as compared with 56.1 cents in March, and 43.0 cents in June, 1933, which was the low month in 1933.

Average time worked per week was 36.1 hours in April, 35.4 hours in March, and 34.0 hours in April, 1933. The work was shortest in March, 1933, at 32.1 hours, and since then longest in July, 1933, at 42.9 hours.

Manufacturing activity, as measured by total man-hours worked, was 2.5 per cent greater in April than in March. The advance was due entirely to an increase of 3.3 per cent in the number of persons at work.

Total pay roll disbursements were 5.9 per cent larger in April than in March, 1934, and 117.7 per cent larger than in March, 1933. Increases in pay roll disbursements from March, 1934, to April, 1934, were recorded in the following industries: agricultural implements, automobiles, chemical, cotton cloth, electrical manufacturing, furniture, hosiery and knit goods, iron and steel, lumber and millwork, paint and varnish, paper and pulp, paper products, printing—book and job, and news and magazine, rubber, foundries, machines and machine tools, heavy equipment, and other foundry products.

Wholesale Trade Rise in April 28 P. C. Ahead Of 1933

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Wholesale trade in this area continued on a level far ahead of last year in April, the New York Federal Reserve Bank reported. Chain store trade was about the same as a year ago, while department store sales in the metropolitan area ran ahead of last year in the first half of May after falling slightly behind in April.

The wholesale trade figures, largely for the New York Federal Reserve district but including some firms with offices throughout the country, showed total dollar sales averaging about 28 per cent higher than last year, a somewhat smaller increase than in the three preceding months but a larger one than in the latter part of 1933, the bank reported.

Shoe sales had only a small rise, and sales of silk goods declined much more from a year ago than in the previous three months. Jewelry, paper and stationery showed the largest gains.

Chain store sales, also mostly for this district but including some nation-wide systems, showed little change from a year ago.

Sales of drug chains were reported larger than a year ago for the second month, after nearly three years of uninterrupted declines. Sales per store were placed at 2½ per cent higher than last year.

Department store sales in the first half of May in the metropolitan area of New York were 6½ per cent higher than in the 1933 period.

Net for 75 Railways Up 73 P. C. in April

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Net railway operating income of the first 75 railroads to report for April aggregated $33,066,000, an increase of 73 per cent over the like month a year ago.

For the first four months of the year these roads operating income totaled approximately $151,784,000, or about 75 per cent more than that reported in the similar period in 1933.

Executive Available

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Chilean Nitrate And Copper Trade Circles Cheerful

Pickup Noted in Both Industries, as Export Volumes Increase

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 29 (AP)—Spring movements of Chile's old standby products — copper and nitrate—continue to justify the encouragement many trade observers felt when earlier they surveyed the year just closed.

While official figures are lacking, the evident pick-up in the activities of both industries forms the basis for a certain amount of optimism.

Copper men, although refusing to forecast for more than a period of three months, find Chilean metal well received in the world market as compared with that of competitors. Prices are strengthening.

Spurred in part by compensation agreements with several European nations, shipments of Chilean nitrates are moving steadily through the Panama Canal.

Favorable Factors

Chilean economy has a negative side, in which defaulted debts and frozen exchange are obvious in the foreground. But there is definitely a positive side, where may be noted a balanced budget, reduced unemployment and a favorable trade balance.

Revival of the copper and nitrate industries is reflected in this improved internal condition. Chilean exports increased by 21 per cent in 1933. American consular figures credit 63 per cent of these exports to the two mineral industries.

The country's total export business during 1933 showed a gain from $35,192,500 to $48,549,400 as compared with business in the year previous, consulate figures show.

At the turn of the year Great Britain was still in the role of "best customer" here. Figures vary, but those sent to Washington show that the United States was second to Great Britain in 1932 with purchases of Chilean goods amounting to $8,979,000, or 14.7 per cent of this country's total shipments. British purchases amounted to $11,207,000, or 31.9 per cent.

U. S. Buys More

In 1933, however, the United States increased its purchases to $8,505,000, or 17.4 per cent, while Great Britain bought about the same amount as the year before.

Compensation agreements that appear to have resulted in export increases for Chile are in effect with Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Sweden. While these agreements, having as their common feature the blocking of nitrate exchange for the freeing of frozen credits here, have been criticised frequently, trade with the countries involved did show a distinct betterment last year.

Chile does not expect, for the moment at least, to lean on her nitrates as she once did. No provision was made in the last budget for a nitrate income, the Government intimating instead that the income would be used to pay debts. Any new vitality that may come either to copper or nitrates, however, is automatically felt throughout the country.

Work and Pay Rolls In Lumber Industry Show Good Increase

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association declares that April employment and pay rolls at sawmills showed wide gains over both March, 1934, and April, 1933.

In addition, the association said, gains in the lumber industry considerably exceeded the gains of all manufacturing industries reporting to the Department of Labor.

Sawmill employment in April, 1934, gained 5.3 per cent over the preceding month and was 53.8 per cent above the like month a year ago, it said, while the average gain in manufacturing industries was 1.9 per cent for April over March this year and 37.4 per cent over April, 1933.

The association said the average pay roll for sawmills climbed 9 per cent over the preceding month and 120.6 per cent above April a year ago, while the average gain for manufacturing pay rolls for April this year was 3.9 per cent above March and 73.5 per cent above the like period of 1933.

A similar situation was reported for the mill work plants reporting to the department, with April 1934 employment 4.9 per cent above the preceding month and 34 per cent above April, 1933.

Steel Operations Increase for Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—Steel operations for the week beginning yesterday increased 1.9 points, or 3.5 per cent, over the rate of the preceding week, to 56.1 per cent of capacity, according to an announcement made by the American Iron and Steel Institute yesterday.

This gain, which is the first in three weeks, indicates increased buying from a number of sources. Production in the steel industry is holding up very well considering that the seasonal decline is already a month overdue, it is said in steel circles.

South Carolina Farmers Get $12,740,925 in Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA S. C.—South Carolina farmers have received $12,740,925 in federal loans to date, with the possibility that $9,334,000 additional may be obtained under pending applications, according to Mr. J. H. Scarborough, general agent for the Farm Credit Administration here.

Starch Estimates 250 Billion Dollars Cost of Depression

Almost Equally Divided, Says Professor, Between Wage Losses and Drop in Securities and Real Estate Values—Wants Supreme Economic Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—Cost of the depression has been $250,000,000,000, or eight times the direct cost of the World War to the United States, according to an estimate by Dr. Daniel Starch in his book, "Faith, Fear, and Fortunes," just published. He finds that the cost of the depression was divided almost equally between losses in wages and decline in value of securities and real estate.

Dr. Starch, formerly professor at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and at the University of Wisconsin, declares that this loss can be attributed largely to destructive forces of mass emotion. "Booms and depressions are examples of mob psychology," he declares. "The ordinary, piddling manipulations of men and governments are but ripples on the titanic tides of the human desires, emotions, and rivalries of the world's 2,000,000,000 souls. The up-wellings of the inner urges of these millions of persons, individually and in the mass, are the forces which make or unmake the world's business."

One of the seven methods which Dr. Starch suggests to direct and guide the national psychology is a Supreme Economic Council, whose opinions on national economic matters are expected to bear authoritative weight with the mass of people. Dr. Starch would have this council serve in an advisory capacity. It would be headed by former Presidents of the United States and would include 75 persons, as follows: Forty-five business leaders, nine economists, five psychologists, four social and religious workers, three educators, two political scientists, two lawyers, two sociologists.

Dr. Starch's criticism of most of the remedial measures now being undertaken by the Administration is that they attempt to cure the actual conditions of depression and do not seek to prevent depressions in the future. In order to prevent depressions it is necessary to prevent booms, he declares, and in order to prevent booms it is necessary to check and guide the national psychology.

Dr. Starch analyzes the fluctuation in the price of stocks during the depression, and estimates that only one-sixth of this fluctuation was reasonable, that the rest was the result of mass emotion.

Dr. Starch maintains that the failure to evaluate properly the force of mass psychology and human nature was largely responsible for the almost universal failure of the business forecasting agencies to predict the depression, even when it was almost upon them. He analyzes some of the famous mass manias of history, the tulip craze in Holland, the South Sea bubble in England, the Mississippi scheme in France, and the Florida land boom, and shows that they were similar in essential respects to the stock market speculation of 1929 and the years immediately preceding.

The failure to evaluate mass psychology properly is also largely responsible for the ineffectiveness of many of the Government's attempts to check depression and stimulate recovery, he finds. He mentions especially the control of credit by the Federal Reserve Bank and the control of production. He concludes:

"Every important problem of public policy or private planning should be submitted to the searching test of two questions: How will the masses of workers and consumers with their natural proclivities behave toward it? How will the owners and managers of business enterprises with their natural proclivities and self-interests behave toward it?"

News Notes—British Empire

British Trade in 1933—Manufacturing industries in England during 1933 showed a general increase in production, according to recent reports. Statistics reveal that every manufacturing group registered an increase over 1932. Industries showing notable improvement included iron and steel, engineering and shipbuilding, nonferrous metals, textiles and leather, boots and shoes. One of the new industries being developed is a form of flexible plate glass. One of England's largest glass factories is said to be producing it with considerable success. The production and sales of automobiles reached record levels in 1933. Output of 218,149 units was the highest in the history of the British automotive industry.

* * *

Life Insurance Gains—Substantial progress is reported by British life insurance companies for the year 1933. Forty-eight companies show that new business written during the year amounted to about £153,348,000, a gain of approximately £16,000,000, or 11.7 per cent over 1932. Annuities, single-premium endowment insurance, and "family income" policies showed marked gains. Considerable progress was made in group life insurance and pension schemes.

* * *

Iron and Steel Exports—England reports a sharp increase in iron and steel exports for March. According to recent figures, total foreign shipments for the month amounted to 171,469 tons, an increase of 29,477 tons over the preceding month. Imports of iron and steel products declined to 121,555 gross tons, a loss of 1716 tons as compared with February, but an increase of 24,692 tons over March, 1933. Imports during the first quarter of 1934 totaled 364,646 gross tons, compared with 181,864 tons in the like period of 1933. Exports for the quarter amounted to 477,156 gross tons, compared with 439,252 tons in the 1933 period.

* * *

Airplane Developments—The first attempt to place the autogyro airplane on the British market on a large scale is to be made by a Manchester company which has acquired from the Cierva Autogyro Company the sole British rights for the manufacture and sale of the machine, according to the Commerce Department. Production plans of the company anticipate a large demand for these craft. A beginning will be made with the production of two-seater open-cockpit models, but it is hoped that large air liners on the autogyro principle will be in demand in the near future.

* * *

Scotland's Jute Industry—The jute trade of Dundee, Scot., is showing a notable revival. Jute mills that have been closed down for a long period are again in operation. Thousands of workers are again employed. Approximately 10 per cent of Dundee's total jute exports are consigned to markets in the United States. The largest consumer is the British Empire.

* * *

Condition of the Irish Free State—The general commercial and economic situation in the Irish Free State during 1933 was the worst experienced in many years, a particularly adverse factor being the tariff controversy with Great Britain, which had its inception in the early part of 1932, according to a report from the Department of Commerce. Financial conditions in the State, however, were considered satisfactory. Credit conditions were reported sound, collections were good, and there was a drop in the number of bankruptcies compared with 1932.

* * *

African Fruit Exports—The South African Coöperative Citrus Exchange, Ltd., which handles approximately 75 per cent of the Union's citrus fruit exports, expects that these exports for the current year will make a new record through increased efforts to promote the sales of fruit products. Among the foreign markets to be exploited, in addition to the British market, are Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and the Scandinavian countries. The Union exported in 1933 2,316,041 boxes of fruit, of which 2,017,315 were oranges, 259,729 grapefruit, 18,544 naartjes and 20,443 lemons.

* * *

Power Output in India—Bombay, India, is reported to be steadily increasing its demand for electric power. This demand has almost offset the drop in total consumption of hydroelectric energy during the last year consequent upon the closing of numerous textile mills. Bombay is the leading producer and distributor of electrical energy in India. Textile mills, railroads and street cars, railways and government workshops and small industries are the chief consumers of electric power in the Bombay district.

* * *

Automobiles in India—Statistics reveal that India at the first of 1934 had 83,600 passenger automobiles, 30,212 buses, 9001 trucks and 10,600 motorcycles. American-made motors held predominant position, accounting for 61 per cent of passenger cars, 93 per cent of buses and 93 per cent of trucks. England predominated in motorcycles, accounting for 92 per cent. Calcutta has the greatest number of motor vehicles in India.

* * *

Economics in Egypt—Old indebtedness of the Egyptian farmer to the Government and to land banks continues one of the most vital problems to be solved in Egypt. The Government is now giving it serious consideration, and it is expected that action will be taken to cut the interest rate on the farmers' debts. During the last few months general trade conditions in Egypt have substantially improved. Bankruptcies and protested bills continue low and payments are satisfactory. The demand for American products is showing a gradual increase.

* * *

Malayan Pineapple Trade—Cultivation of pineapples is becoming of increasing economic importance in the Straits Settlements, according to the Commerce Department. A Chinese-owned company has built and is operating a plant on Singapore Island for the manufacture of various by-products from pineapples. The main activities of the factory, however, are confined to producing juice, which is shipped to London, Holland, Germany, the United States and many other markets.

* * *

Australasian Beef Shipments—Australasia is now using a new successful method of shipping chilled beef to England without deterioration, and it is expected that the export trade to England will increase considerably because of this fact. Australasian beef-export trade to England, however, will depend in large measure on the future action of the British Government in its efforts to improve the domestic cattle industry.

Expected Spurt In Cloth Market Fails to Develop

Curtailment Order Anticipated—Retail Sales Below Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 29—Cotton textile merchants as well as mill executives were disappointed last week at the failure of the announcement of the curtailment order to produce at least a small spurt of buying. They failed to take into account the fact that such action had been anticipated for so long a time that its effect had already been discounted.

Recent reports confirm the slack demand by showing that the retail sales of the leading department stores have not kept up to last year's level. They report that dollar sales are about 10 to 15 per cent ahead of last year which means that volume was considerably below last year because retail prices are at least 50 per cent higher. Mail order houses, on the other hand, report volume slightly higher than last year and dollar sales much higher.

The most encouraging feature of last week was the fact that catalogue houses were in the market trying to place orders at present prices for their anticipated requirements during the last half of the calendar year with deliveries extending up to the end of December, 1934. The mills did not care to accept such orders as they expect prices will be more profitable after this curtailment program has had time to reduce the surplus stocks on hand.

Merchants and mills are much disturbed by the demand of labor leaders that the Government compel the mills to pay 40 hours wages for the 30 hours per week work ordered for the next three months. They claim that labor leaders are trying "to kill the goose that lays the golden egg" of employment. Merchants say that if they are compelled to raise the price of goods any higher the public will stage a buyers' strike which will compel far more extensive shut-downs than are now contemplated.

In the fine and fancy goods division sales of goods with rayon content were greatly stimulated by the recent reduction in the prices of rayon yarns as well as acetate yarns. These prices are within five cents a pound of the lowest ever quoted for rayon yarns and are actually the lowest for acetate yarns.

The effect of these new prices on those for fabrics has not yet been settled. On the 72x48s taffetas which is the construction most in demand buyers offered 13½c and sellers asked 14½. Actual sales were therefore not completed. Whether such sales when completed will be above or below 14c is still uncertain.

Developments in the acetate field indicated the inauguration of a price war between the du Pont interests and the Celanese producers. The new developments brought acetate yarns very close to those of the viscose process yarns. Buyers feel that new prices will soon be published and therefore buying was held up.

The fine cotton goods market was featureless.

World Consumption Of Tin Advances 29 P. C. in 12 Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—An increase of 29 per cent in world consumption of tin for the year ended March, 1934, compared with the previous 12 months is shown in the current bulletin of The Hague statistical office of the International Tin Research and Development Council, released here today.

Tin consumption during the year amounted to approximately 129,000 long tons, compared with 100,020 tons during the year ended March, 1933. Consumption during March, 1934, amounted to approximately 10,300 tons, compared with 9306 tons during March of last year and 9119 tons during March, 1932.

Tinplate production in March amounted to approximately 280,000 tons, compared with 199,000 tons during March 1933, and 213,000 tons in March, 1932, the bulletin continues. Production during the year ended March, 1934, amounted to approximately 3,230,000 tons, an increase of 952,000 tons over the year ended March, 1933.

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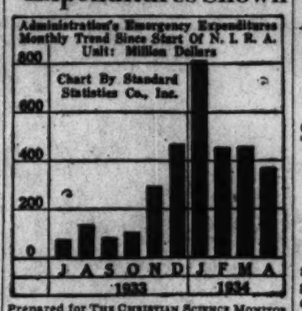
Trend of Emergency Expenditures Shown



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

GOVERNMENT emergency expenditures reached their peak in January, largely because of RFC purchases of preferred stock of banks in conjunction with financing bank deposit insurance, as well as expenses involved in launching and expanding CWA projects.

The decline in expenditures during April to the smallest total since last November reflects the abandonment of CWA and substitution on a smaller scale of federal relief payments.

New government appropriations for public works and home rehabilitation probably will tend to swell expenditures in later months, although expansion of industry under its own impetus would make the full payment of appropriations unnecessary.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of May 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—Wholesale commodity prices for the week ended May 19 declined four-tenths of 1 per cent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

"The decline placed the index for the week at 73.5 per cent of the 1926 average." Prices are now at the level for the week ended April 28.

As compared with the index of 63.0 for the corresponding week of last year, present prices are up by nearly 17 per cent. They are 14 per cent above the level for the like week of two years ago, when the index was 64.5. The average wholesale price level now stands approximately 4 per cent above that of the first week in January. Present prices are approximately 23 per cent below the level for the year 1929, when the index has declined to 95.3 per cent of the 1926 average.

	May 19 1934	May 12 1934	May 20 1933	May 21 1932
All commodities	73.5	73.8	63.0	64.5
Farm products	59.8	60.5	50.9	47.1
Foods	67.2	67.3	59.9	59.1
Hides and leath prds	88.5	89.3	77.9	72.2
Textile products	73.5	73.5	55.3	55.8
Fuel and lite matls	73.2	73.0	61.2	71.4
Metals and met prds	88.7	88.8	77.9	79.9
Building materials	87.0	87.4	71.1	71.8
Chemicals and drugs	78.4	75.3	72.9	73.6
Housefrnshg goods	83.0	83.0	71.9	75.9
Miscellaneous	69.7	70.1	58.9	64.4
All comdts other than farm prds and foods	79.0	79.1	66.8	70.5

Workers Demanding Short Work Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's authorization to the cotton textile industry to reduce output by 25 per cent for a period of 12 weeks beginning June 4 means a 25 per cent reduction in wages for the workers. This penalty to the wage earners is being contested by the United Textile Workers of America.

A delegration from the organization is meeting with General Johnson on Tuesday to ask for a straight 30-hour work week with no reduction from the present wages, a reduction in the machine load from 80 hours to 60 hours a week and the standardization of wages for semiskilled and skilled operators.

The work week in the textile industry at the present time is 40 hours.

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Big Steel Firms Are Not Favored By Code Adoption

Survey Shows Smaller Producer Fared Better in Earnings Last Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—In reply to assertions that the steel code has given an advantage to big producers over smaller ones in the industry, the American Iron and Steel Institute made public a report revealing that small, nonintegrated steel companies fared better in earnings last year than their larger, fully integrated competitors.

The survey of 190 steel companies, representing more than 90 per cent of the capital invested in the industry, shows that 57 integrated companies with a total investment of $4,423,077,377 had a combined net loss of $64,798,707 in 1933, while 133 companies, with an investment of $484,668,907, had combined net earnings of $5,104,475.

"The return on investment for the 133 smaller companies amounted to 1.83 per cent while the loss on investment for the 57 large companies was 0.75 per cent," the institute's report says. "Stockholders in the 133 smaller companies, which have only about 10 per cent as much capital investment as is reported for the group of large companies, received 54 per cent as much in dividends as stockholders of the large companies.

"Total wages and salaries paid by the 190 companies in 1933 amounted to $455,600,916, compared with only $20,380,224 distributed to stockholders in cash dividends."

A comparison of the two groups in the steel industry for last year shows that the wages and salaries of the 133 smaller companies totaled $56,320,811, compared with $399,280,105 for the 57 large companies; dividends paid by the former amounted to $7,132,919, compared with $13,247,305 by the latter, and there were 47,573 stockholders in the first group, compared with 466,871 in the second classification. In the entire industry there were 394,943 wage earners.

The combined loss for all these companies during the first six months. This compared with an inpared with $4,305,469 for the last six months, the survey stated.

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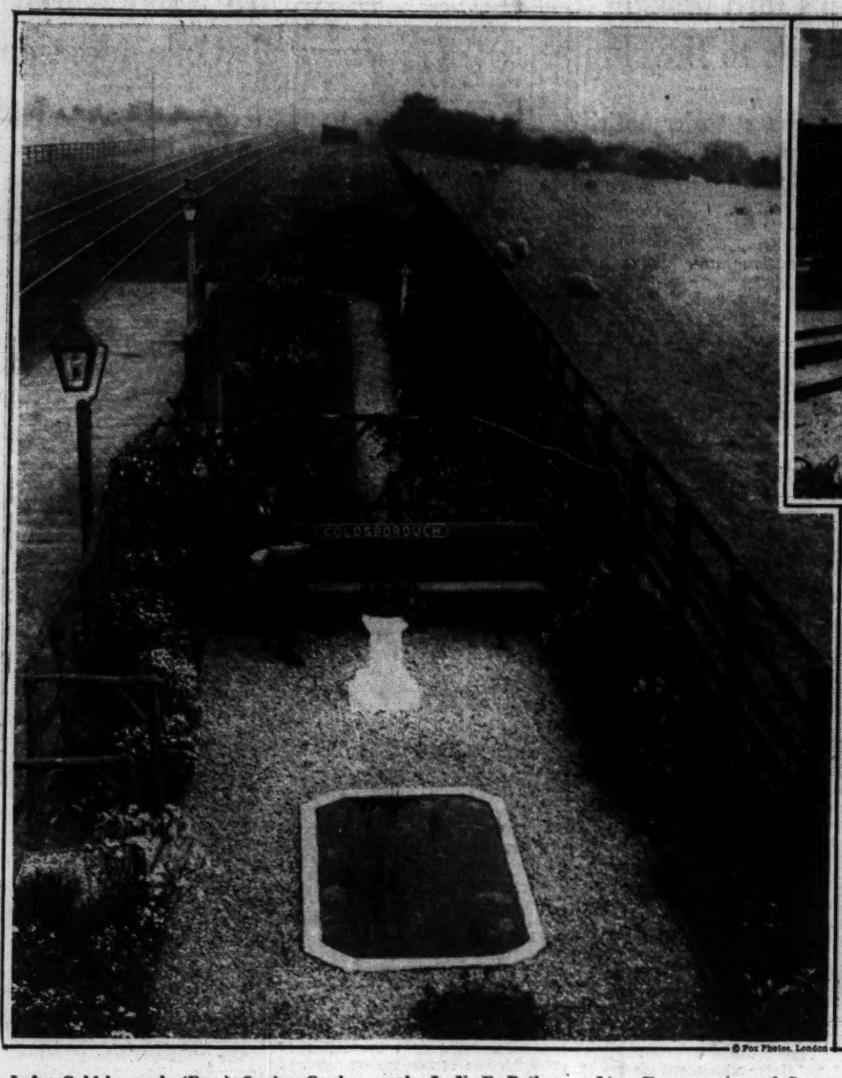
The Station Master and His Garden



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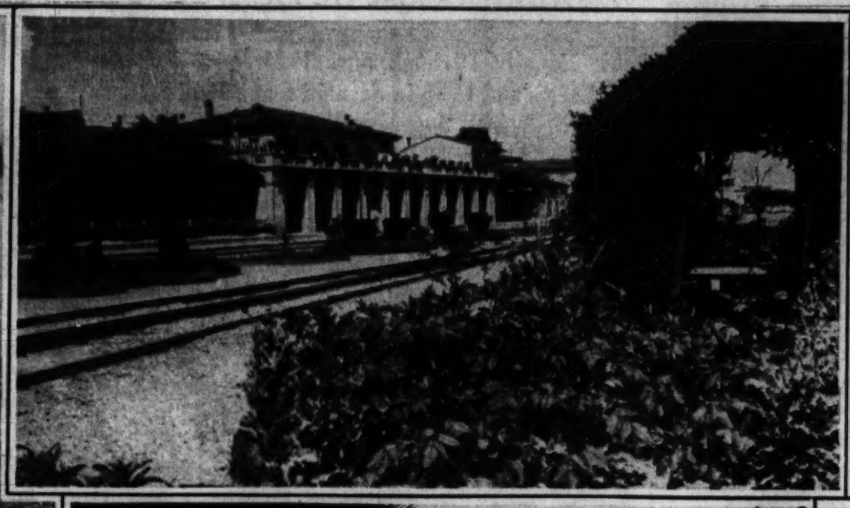

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Courtesy of the Swedish Travel Bureau

Left—Goldsborough (Eng.) Station Garden on the L. N. E. Railway. Upper Center—Station of Poggibonsi, on the Florence-Siena Line, Tuscany. Annual Competitions Are Held for Station Gardens in Italy. Lower Center—Ealing Common Station, London, Shows Its Bit of Bloom. Upper Right—The Station Master at Walferton Station on the L. and N. E. Tending His Garden. Lower Right—Left and Upper Right—Courtesy of London and Northeastern Railway to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Lineman's Cottage at Korröd, Near Hallandsasen, Bastad, South Sweden.

Gardening 'Between Trains'

Where Wayside Stations Are Gay With Flowers

By **Dorothy A. Lovell**

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE is an urge in man which impels him to plant seeds if he has a yard of soil to play with and a few odd moments to call his own; and although the caring for railway trains and the raising of tiny plants may not be exactly one and the same thing, the fact remains that no sooner did the wayside station put in an appearance in England than flowers sprang up around it as a natural accompaniment.

After the down-train had passed, and before the up-train was due there was time for the station-master to speculate on the possibilities of turning the strip of waste ground that ran beside the platform into a bed of color, and of covering the plain buildings with flowering creepers. The desire to grow something found a ready outlet, and station gardens became not only a pleasure to the traveler but an absorbing hobby for the staff.

Today the laying out of flower beds and rockeries on or around the station has reached, in many cases, the heights of landscape gardening, the varying characteristics of the buildings and surrounding district being carefully studied before the work is commenced. For the station at Symonds Yat—which possesses one of the most beautiful natural settings in England—smooth lawns have been chosen with beds cut out of the grass for begonias and creeping geraniums, and borders of red and yellow rose trees, a scheme which, by reason of its simplicity, accentuates the grandeur of the rocky background, rising to a steep cliff above and dropping between deeply wooded hills to the River Wye below. By contrast, the station-master at Droitwich Spa, with equal consideration for the surroundings, has chosen a rock garden as the most appropriate layout, little steps leading up through terraces to a path bordered in summer by a thick hedge of sweet peas.

From Wales to London

Delightfully formal little station gardens are to be found on the borders of Wales, with quaintly cut box and prim beds of lobelia; hardy plants cling to the soil of the wind-swept stations on the Yorkshire moors, while here and there, along the line that passes through Oxfordshire, one comes across green lawns, herbaceous borders, and lavender-edged paths. One station master, not content with growing a large variety of flowers, set himself to produce prize blooms, his roses having won several prizes at local shows. Since the desire to put seed to soil is equally strong in the heart of the city man beautiful displays of flowers are also found on the London electric-line stations, where brightly filled borders and grass plots, backed by trees and flowering bushes, give pleasure to the city workers from early spring to late autumn.

So energetic are the railway gardeners in certain districts that they have enlarged their borders to include adjacent bridges up which they have built extensive rock gardens. Many porters take a special delight in covering the posts of the station lamps with creepers, while signal men, finding themselves working in perfectly good glass sun-traps, have turned their signal boxes into scent-filled conservatories.

In Flower-Loving Hungary

The delight of station gardening is world-wide. In Hungary every railway station has its little garden, and even the linemen find time between their duties along the railway tracks to cultivate small plots around their tiny houses in which to grow hollyhocks, acacia, and mulberry trees for their silkworms. The Hungarian State Railway has numerous nurseries and horticultural gardens from which generous supplies of plants and trees are sent to the stations, the trees being essential for shade during the hot summer months; but no matter how lavish the supply may be it usually fails to satisfy the private ambition of the station master and his gardening wife who frequently buy more plants out of the well-earned salary.

The Roumanian railway man is also a keen gardener, many of the stations showing huge beds of low-growing flowers carefully tended and arranged in order that the different colored blooms may form the letters of favorite mottoes, such as "Nihil Sine Deo"—Nothing Without God.

In Sweden most of the large stations have gardens resembling small parks immediately outside the buildings. Plants are supplied for these parks from the State Railway nurseries, as well as thousands of nesting boxes, perched on high poles, to attract the wild singing birds. The principal stations also possess beautifully laid out beds inside the buildings in order that travelers may be greeted with flowers at the end of a long journey. Swedish linemen take particular pride in the cottages provided for them up and down the tracks, spending their own money on favorite plants and seeds with which to surround them, and tending the hedges with special care.

Lapland, Too

The Swedish love of gardening has extended to Lapland where the inhabitants have, to a large extent, overcome the climatic difficulties and the poor soil, which is often frozen to a depth of many feet. Before it is possible to plant or sow, the original soil has to be removed to a considerable depth and the space filled in with new soil imported from a distance. Special soil had to be brought a seven hours' journey for the mountain ash trees which are now being grown at Abisko station on the most northerly electric railway in the world. Many of these little northern stations are kept bright with an abundance of flowers, the beds being placed in the center of a large plot of grass which forms an excellent background for the brilliant blooms. Geraniums, campanulas, petunias and monkshood make a strong appeal to the snow dwellers by reason of their vivid colors, and baskets of these flowers decorate the exteriors of most of the station buildings.

Annual competitions, which awake the keenest enthusiasm among the employees, are now held in many countries for the best kept station gardens, special consideration being given to the use made of available space, the attractiveness of the flower display, and the neatness of beds, baskets, and rockeries. In England the much coveted "special prize" is given not only for the flowers and shrubs, but for the smartness of the staff, and general care of the platforms and offices.

Hobbies and Hints

Amazing Results From a Bare Field

England

Dear Garden Friends:

The Garden Page, we know, is eagerly looked for by thousands of garden lovers the world over. It is always pleasant to read of other people's successes, and their problems are so often identical with our own.

Perhaps readers who are discouraged by seemingly adverse conditions of soil, site, etc., will be glad to read of this garden that was slowly but surely made out of a bare cornfield on a hillside.

Looking back now it seems impossible that 10 acres of land could be so completely transformed as these have in barely as many years. Now we have tall poplars towering above the little houses (which we built ourselves) in lovely pillars of twinkling heart-shaped green leaves, the cypresses are dusky pyramids housing innumerable colonies of birds, and the little orchard is the loveliest sight in spring. There is a tennis lawn and other smaller bits of lawn tucked away between silver birches, elderberries and hazels; a long sunken garden running the whole length of the house, and herbaceous borders everywhere, gay from one end of the year to the other. Yet, just as it now seems almost impossible to think of our garden as ever having been a bare stubble field, so at one time it seemed hopeless to think that the verdure and luxuriance we dreamed of could ever come of that barren hillside.

If you could have seen the painful white glare of the newly turned earth under a blazing July sun! The soil was stiff clay, and lime, silver-sand and manure were at that time a heavy pull on the family purse, but we made do with sweepings from the chicken houses and leaf-mold from the little wood. And made do very well, for as soon became apparent, the plants reveled in this mixture. We dug the borders so deeply, trenching them to a depth of five feet or so, that their roots were able to strike far down in search of moisture and nourishment, so that it mattered little if the surface was caked and dry, as in summer it practically always was. Of course such thorough methods took us a long time to complete but the result was well worth the extra labor; indeed it was pure joy to dig down those five feet, bring up the bottom spit of stiff yellow clay, cart it off to be burnt for manure and path construction, and then, in its place, shoot in barrowloads of rich leaf-mold brought down from the ditches of our copse.

The copse, in fact, in our pioneer days, came to our aid in the quick production of a lavish effect in many more ways than one. Its neglected hedges and ditches provided us with any amount of stray evergreens such as box, holly and yew; and lonely banks, unpruned for years, we found to be thick with ferns of almost tropical luxuriance. These we enthusiastically transplanted, and very soon we had a fine little shrubbery planted, while the ferns graced the shady side of the house, hanging sweetly over the veranda steps. From the ditches again we filled up bare spaces everywhere with bluebells, primroses and foxgloves, and the wood also supplied us with a honeysuckle for the porch; although many years have passed in the meantime it is there still, holding its own in June among the tea-roses and the lovely blue Ceanothus.

Right from the first we decided that nothing that wanted constant pampering was going to be allowed a place in our garden; no tall plants that would immediately be laid low by the first gale; nothing that was not strictly suitable to soil, climate, aspect and purse. So there were, to start with, such hardy bulbs as daffodils, crocuses and snowdrops which needed little attention and could be trusted to do well in the leaf mold we had brought down from the wood for them. For the summer we planted marigolds, nasturtiums, love-in-a-mist, candytuft and other annuals whose self-sowing propensities would, we knew, make them valuable citizens in our hillside plot. And likewise masses of snapdragons, wallflowers, Cheiranthus and sweet-william plants. The wallflowers and snapdragons were inclined to wilt until we gave them a few loads of gritty road sweepings and some old mortar left over from the building of the house, but the sweet-williams had plainly come to stay and were determined that everyone should know it! They seeded themselves everywhere—in the paving stones of the veranda, in the paths, in the crannies round the well, even on the rubbish-heap!

Yet still there were blanks, and the open position was too boisterous for many subjects. The trees we had planted were as yet only a few feet high, certainly not capable of affording any shelter, so altogether results were not yet entirely satisfactory. We then read in a book: ("In Our Flower Garden" by the Crown Princess of Sweden—R. T. S. London): "The real secret of all successful gardening is to adapt the planting to the already existing possibilities and aspects of the spot. To observe carefully what kind of flowers have settled there; to increase *their* number and improve *them* by improving the soil, and then to vary them with a well-proportioned number of garden flowers."

Of course that was just what we had been doing, and we decided to carry the experiment still further. Accordingly scarlet poppies, the golden birds' foot trefoil, the exquisite little pink centuary, the St. John's Wort, the lovely loosestrife and willow-herb, the golden ragwort—all these were allowed to remain in our new borders. Kept under cultivation the ragworts became splendid plants like bright golden michaelmas daisies. As these two subjects came into flower at the same time they looked glorious together—mauve and yellow. But certainly the ragworts had to be kept well in hand or they would have been all over the garden.

Thus the result was a sort of semi-wild garden, very pleasing to behold, always bright with flowers, and for the meantime far more effective than anything we could have achieved by more orthodox methods. After all who is to say which are the weeds? We decided that no plant, however humble, should be despised; we did not care what the origination of our garden's beauty might be, so long as it *was* beauty.

But we are not so dependent upon wild things now—although even this year the masses of willowherb at the bottom of the lawn put to shame our carefully nurtured larkspurs and petunias. Their delicate masses of rosy, silken spires were the prettiest sight in the garden.

We have learned many things. With a large garden worked single handed it is hard to find time to keep it always tidy. We have discovered that to achieve a neat, well-cared for effect in the least possible space of time (when visitors are expected, for instance) the thing to do is to devote one's attention to the *edges* of beds, paths and borders. Ragged, weedy edges catch the eye at once; the eye likes to run down a neat well-shaven edge and does not so readily notice any weeds that may be flourishing in the background. There, a few of the most prominent pulled up, and with the edges well trimmed and raked, you have a presentable garden in no time.

At one time we were much annoyed by the moles, which would persist in throwing up mountain ranges nightly across the lawn. Then we discovered how splendid this earth was for seeds. Moles purify the earth and work it so finely, that it saves one all the trouble of sifting it for seed-sowing in boxes. We merely mix in a little sand.

We soon found that nothing would grow under the poplars and cypresses, as they began to shoot skywards. Being such rapid growers they rob all the soil of sustenance. Then we thought of nasturtiums, which revel in poor soil. We tried climbing varieties and trained them in and out the lower poplar boughs. The result when the flowers came—orange, lemon, crimson, scarlet, blotched and streaked in innumerable different ways—was truly enchanting, especially with the dark cypresses as a background.

The clay soil was found to be particularly good for pears and black currants; roses, in our climate love it, and the lupins grew luxuriantly in it, seeding themselves everywhere. We made a special study of early spring and late autumn—those usually colorless months of the year. By planting the latest chrysanthemums and the earliest snowdrops, and such things as Christmas Roses, winter jasmine, aconites, hepatica, and laurestinus we got over that difficulty quite well.

Another thing we learned was to plant everything in large bold masses—not dotted about in twos and threes. Colors were grouped lavishly, and the masses broken up by a good deal of white to provide plenty of contrast.

Later it occurred to us to draw the little wood into service. It was too far from the house to be incorporated in the garden, but we planted daffodils and narcissi, sweet violets, foxgloves of all varieties, the various meadow-sweets and several sorts of cultivated anemones there—so that, as well as being a place of beauty the wood is also a sort of nursery to which we can resort when the garden borders begin to look thin.

Thus the wilderness was made to blossom as the rose. There is nothing sweeter than to see one's labor so well rewarded.

(Mrs.) B. N.

For the Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Gardens in Glass," by Mildred Norton Andrews, and published by A. T. De La Mare Co., Inc. (438 West 37th Street, New York City) is a small, pocket size edition containing 100 pages concerning terrarium gardens. In a chatty way it gives directions for making them, and goes into their uses, which are both decorative and practical, the different styles of the glass containers, the plants to be used and how they should be arranged to make the terrarium attractive. There is also a short chapter on animals for the terrarium, which differs somewhat in its construction from the one used for plants only.

This is an interesting and constructive hobby for the garden lover living in an apartment and having no room for an outdoor garden. He may make a landscape in miniature, or can have just a little garden to tend and study.

"Gardens in Glass" is good reading and a book interesting to study, as it contains all sorts of information about the smaller plants both of this country and other countries. The price is $1.50.

Paint Pointers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of two coats of a good varnish or floor enamel will improve the appearance of linoleum, make it easier to clean and keep clean, and add to its life and usefulness.

If the linoleum is new and both pattern and colors are pleasing, apply one or two coats of a high grade, quick-drying floor or linoleum varnish. The best quality floor varnishes are just the thing for linoleum, because of their transparency, durability and waterproofness.

If the linoleum is old and the pattern and colors badly faded, apply one or two coats of a good quality, quick-drying floor enamel. There is a choice of several colors.

Here's the way to do the work properly: First of all, wash the linoleum thoroughly with turpentine to remove all grease or wax. Use a clean, coarse cloth and replace it with another just as soon as it becomes soiled or dirty. Then wash the floor with warm water, adding a very small amount of household ammonia. When the floor is thoroughly dry, apply a coat of the varnish or enamel. If a second coat is desired or needed, apply it after the first coat has become dry and hard.

This can all be done in a day—between breakfast and dinner time—if modern, quick-drying finishes are used.

For varnishing or enameling a linoleum floor, use a clean 3-inch chisel edge varnish brush with long, springy bristles that are firmly held in rubber or special cement.

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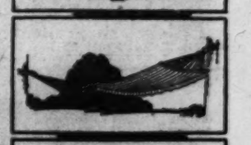
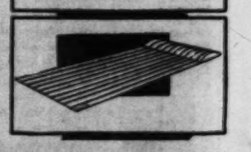
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Bonus Army Meets Silent Defeat In Stand at Capital

Administration Strategy Routs Radicals of Third March

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 28 — The story of the third "bonus army" came to a quiet end today in a complete strategic victory for the Administration and a defeat for the "army's" radical leaders, who had had visions of carrying on demonstrations in the capital for weeks to come.

It has been a quiet story from beginning to end and is only worth telling now because it might have been serious, but wasn't because the Administration has considerable experience in such affairs and handled the would-be demonstrators in a way which destroyed the prestige of the leaders. These were left today with a score of followers, while the rank and file started off for their homes or signed up for the CCC camps.

It might have been a different story. Given publicity and a little provocation there was sufficient radicalism in the group to have stirred up another riot, and experience has shown here that the more rioting, the larger the "Bonus Army" grows. Two of the three leaders are avowed Communists, and, in the opinion of observers here, were using the bonus merely as an excuse for fomenting trouble.

But the Administration was extremely careful not to play into their hands. Every reasonable demand was granted—and some which seem to the observer quite unreasonable. They received Fort Hunt, an old army post on the Mount Vernon Boulevard, for their quarters. They were fed, clothed, and provided with sleeping equipment. They were given free bus transportation to and from Washington at all hours of the day.

The final test came when registrations were opened for the CCC camps. The two radical leaders assisted by the 1932 candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Communist ticket brought all their eloquence to bear in an effort to keep the men in line and persuade them to stay in Washington and go on with demonstrations for the bonus. The first to sign were called rather unpleasant names.

But this did little good. On the first day over 500 had signed up. The third leader, a former marine corps sergeant, broke with his colleagues and told the men they had a perfect right to do as they pleased. Resentment developed at the apparent radicalism of the two leaders. Men began saying that they had been lured down under false pretenses. The rank and file were obviously not radical.

As the deadline approached for either signing up or "hitting the highway," the great majority found camp life and camp security far more attractive than the life of either a demonstrator or a hitchhiker.

Nothing could have been more adroit than the handling of the whole affair by the Administration. Visiting the camp, the writer saw evidence of dissatisfaction on only two faces, those of the two radically inclined leaders. The men were quietly filing in to the mess hall for dinner consisting of creamed chicken—it looked and smelled most appetizing — beets, string beans, boiled potatoes, bread and butter, and coffee. Each man was allowed as many helpings as he desired.

The men weren't hilarious. But neither was there any evidence of bitterness or a desire to cause trouble. They were men whose initiative has been destroyed by years in breadlines or footsore marches across the country. But they were not men ready for rioting. A chance to work and a chance to live where the next meal is a surety were what they wanted.

At any rate, over 900 of the 1050 living at the camp had today melted away—some in one direction and some in another, but very few staying with the leaders.

Minneapolis Departs For Builder's Trials

PHILADELPHIA, May 29 (AP) — Commanded by Capt. Gordon W. Haines, the recently-commissioned heavy cruiser Minneapolis shoved off from the navy yard yesterday and slipped down the Delaware for a four-day cruise, known as the "builder's trial." The vessel was built by the Government at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Upon its return the Minneapolis will tie up until June 21 when the "shakedown" cruise starts. That continues until Sept. 23. She is expected to join the fleet by February. The Minneapolis is rated at 33 knots. She carries a crew of 34 commissioned officers, nine warrants and 551 enlisted men, has an over all length of 10 feet and carries four planes.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All times daylight saving

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional rains are probable tonight and Wednesday; somewhat cooler Wednesday; gentle to moderate northeast to east winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Wednesday and in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast or east winds over south portion, and moderate shifting becoming northeast and increasing Wednesday over north portion, and overcast weather with occasional rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	70	Miami, Fla.	72	84
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	66	80
Chicago	68	76	New York	62	72
Denver	66	88	Norfolk, Va.	64	64
Helena, Mont.	52	68	Philadelphia	66	78
Jacksonville	64	64	St. Louis	68	84
Kansas City	68	88	San Francisco	60	70
Los Angeles	58	72	Washington	66	76

A—9 a. m. May 29.
B—Maximum May 28.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:32 p. m., Wednesday 1: p. m.
Height of tides 11.3 feet, 11.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:31 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Music Box Revue;	Baseball, Braves-	Dance program....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	soloist; chorus....	Philadelphia game	Skippy sketch.....
5:30	The Singing Lady....	The Tattered Man	"Jack Armstrong",	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Nursery Rhymes...	Bob White.....	CBS vocal trio.....
6:00	NBC vocalist.....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music...	Reports; music.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	Reports; soloist....	High school or-	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	Salute program...	chestras contest..	CBS dance music..
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Book Review.....	Merry-Go-Round .	Reports; news.....
7:15	'Nat. Administrat'n &	Gene and Glenn...	Just Plain Bill....	Jack Fisher's Or-
7:30	Local Reorganizat'n'	Comedy; soloists...	Sea story.....	chestra; soloist...
7:45	Dunbar Quartet.....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	James Roosevelt...
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	The Troopers.....	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	mystery story.....	chestra; soloist..	Voice of Experience	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Lois Bennett; Conrad	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra;	sicians: forty
8:45	Thibault; orchestra..	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	pieces .....
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Maury Paul; Fray-	Local dance music.
9:15	with Edgar Guest....	his orchestra.....	Braggiotti; orch..	Organ recital.....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	Minneapolis Sym-	Local dance music.
9:45	orchestra	Voorhees's Orch..	phony Orchestra..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Ray Perkins; popular	Bizet's "Carmen,"	Casa Loma Orch.;	Hugh Connor and
10:15	soloists; orchestra....	with Gladys Swar-	Stoopnagle-Budd.	his orchestra.....
10:30	Talk from Geneva....	thout, James Mel-	Yankee Yarns.....	"Conflict," sketch..
10:45	Mem. Day program....	ton; orchestra....	Reports; music....	Harlem Serenade;
11:00	Reports; organist....	Forecasts; talks....	Yankee News Serv-	Negro program ..
11:15	Local dance music....	News; dance music	ice; Charles	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Brito and his	National Forum:	Barnet's Orches..	Sign off.....
11:45	dance orchestra.....	Wash'ton speaker	CBS dance music..	.....

Wednesday's Programs

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Motor race start.....	The Commoderes..	Voice of Experience	Garden talk.....
12:15	Reports; features....	Johnny Marvin....	Reports; news.....	CBS vocalists.....
12:30	Maryl'nd tercentenary	On Wings of Song;	Shoppers' Exch'ge;	Yankee Quartet...
12:45	celebration; 300th	soloist; trio.....	shop talks and	CBS ensemble.....
1:00	anniversary of the	Emerson Gill and	recordings	Dance program...
1:15	founding of the col-	his orchestra....	CBS artist recital.	Hits and Bits.....
1:30	ony of Maryland and	"Lincoln at Get-	From Braves Fld,	Beauty Guild:
1:45	of religious freedom;	tysburg," sketch..	2'st game, Braves-	talk; music.....
2:00	religious exercises	Two Seats in a	Philadelphia, re-	Con. Miniatures;
2:15	and speakers.....	Balcony; soloists;	ported by Fred	soloist; orch.....
2:30	Smackouts	concert orchestra	Hoey, followed by	Reports; news.....
2:45	Colette Carlay, songs.	"Ma Perkins".....	second baseball	Mem. Day serv-
3:00	Mem. Day exercises	NBC vocalist.....	game, Braves-	ices of the Grand
3:15	from Arlington, Va...	The Wiseman.....	Philadelphia, re-	Army of the Re-
3:30	To be announced.....	Women's Radio	ported Fred Hoey.	public, Virginia..
3:45	Colonial Village, Chl..	Review: speakers.	Baseball game.....	CBS salon orch....
4:00	Betty and Bob.....	Pop Concert.....	Braves-Philad.	Hits and Encores;
4:15	Final laps and intro-	Special sport pro-	baseball game.....	advertising talks
4:30	duction of winners	gram from Bel-	Braves-Phila.	interspersed with
4:45	of Indianapolis mo-	mont Park, L. I..	baseball game.....	recordings .....
5:00	tor race; features....	NBC dance music..	Braves-Phila.	Dance program...
5:15	Palmer Clark's Orch..	Sybil Morse, piano	baseball game.....	Skippy sketch.....
5:30	The Singing Lady....	"Frank Merriwell"	Song Album.....	Mem. Day address,
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Don Humbert; or..	Bob White.....	Pres. Roosevelt...
6:00	Sandy Macfarlane....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music...	Reports; speaker..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Studio chorus.....	vocal program.....	CBS soloist; orch..
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Hollywood stars....	CBS dance music.	Reports; news....
7:15	"Dick Tracy" sketch...	Gene and Glenn...	Just Plain Bill....	Jack Fisher's Or-
7:30	Irene Rich; sketch...	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	chestra; soloist..
7:45	"Taxi"; Max Baer....	The Goldbergs.....	Beake Carter, news	Organ; soloist.....
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	Columbians Orch..	"Charles Dennee's
8:15	mystery story.....	Steeden Orch.....	Easy Aces sketch..	Half Hour": music
8:30	Maple City Four.....	Organ recital by	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery;
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch...	L. G. Del Castillo	soloists; orch.....	dramatic sketch...
9:00	Ray Knight and his	Hour of Smiles:	Nino Martini,	Local dance music.
9:15	Cuckoos; sketch; or.	Fred Allen; solo-	tenor; orchestra..	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	"Professor's Love	ists; players and	Lombardo Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:45	Story," Paul Lukas..	orchestra	Burns and Allen..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Lopez Or.; Ed Sulli-	Barnyard Music	Program to & fr'm	Hugh Connor and
10:15	van; soloists.....	and male quartet	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30	To be announced.....	"Other Americas,"	Local dance music.	Albert Spalding,
10:45	Music Makers.....	E. L. Tomlinson..	Reports; music....	soloists; orch.....
11:00	Reports; organ.....	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	Nick Lucas; orch..
11:15	Local dance music....	News; dance music	ice: Reggie	Local dance music.
11:30	Three Blue Notes.....	Reggie Childs and	Child's Orchestra	Sign off.....
11:45	News; NBC speaker...	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music..	.....

Thursday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, Presidential Review of the United States Fleet from New York Harbor.

After Luncheon

3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; guest soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, Addresses from Socialist Party's convention at Detroit.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days, dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Inside Looking Out," prison dramatization.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; guest soloists; Deems Taylor.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:30 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Josef Lhevinne, concert pianist. All-Chopin program.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
11:35 WEEI, "Ghost Stories," NBC dramatization.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. On account of the holiday, Wednesday's column is printed today.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE — Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-234m.
LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa

SHENANDOAH — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., to June 24, inclusive, KFNF, 890kc-337m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON — First Monday of each month, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.
LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-336m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.
PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.
DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.
IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.
LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.
ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.
VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:15-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU—Wednesday and Thursday, June 13 and 14, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-247m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m.; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.
CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.
COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.
MOUNT ORAB—Fridays to June 1, inclusive, 7:30-7:45 p. m., WHBD, 1370kc-219m.
TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m. WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc-224m.
PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 580kc-517m.
WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.
DALLAS—Sundays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., WRR, 1280kc-234m.
FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KFGZ, 1370kc-219m.
HARLINGEN—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1360kc-238m.
HOUSTON—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.
SAN ANGELO—First and third Wednesdays, 12:32-12:47 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc-219m.
SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 1390kc-332.4m.

Wisconsin

JANESVILLE—Tuesdays and Fridays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc-250m.
MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.
POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., Friday, June June 1, 9:45-10:00 a. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.
NEW BEDFORD—Mondays, June 4, 11, 18, 25, July 2, 9:45-10:00 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc-229m.
SPRINGFIELD—Sundays, June 10 and 17, 12:15-12:30 p. m.; June 11 to 16, inclusive, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc-211m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:30-8:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-434m.
PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.
MIAMI—Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.
HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, June 2, 16, and 30, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

HUDSON FALLS—Fridays, 9:00-9:15 p. m., WGLC, 1370kc-219m.
NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.
ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.
TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.
UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE — Sundays, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-277m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.
PHILADELPHIA — Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.
PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.
TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Scottsboro Judge Indorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ala.—Every minister in Athens went on record here recently indorsing Judge James E. Horton, Scottsboro case judge, for reelection as circuit judge. The election will be held June 12. The entire Athens bar had previously indorsed Judge Horton, and in its resolution stated that democracy could not stand unless a judge was allowed to follow his conviction of his honest duty, free from public criticism.

Boston Art Notes

City Club Photographs

The sixth annual exhibition of the Camera Associates of the Boston City Club, to be seen in the club's gallery until June 4, displays 88 prints by 25 members. Almost uniformly good in photographic technique, the pictures vary greatly in originating impulse and in quality of artistry.

There are matter-of-fact records of far places like Mr. L. Melano Rossi's pictures from Tetuan and Spain, with which may be contrasted Mr. Wilmot R. Evans's photographs from the territory of the Navajo Indians, that seem to have captured something of the emotional quality of the region and the people. There are "cute" subjects of the sort beloved of the minor academicians of 40 years ago, such as Mr. Franklin I. Jordan's "Safeguarded" (a small kitten sitting on the back of a large dog), or "Bookworm" (a small girl, scantily clad, seated uncomfortably amid an untidy heap of large volumes and peering into an enormous tome).

The overworked picturesqueness of the fishing boat appears only a few times, once (in Mr. B. C. Hamilton's "Foggy Harbor") interestingly, in faint tones and a perpendicular composition. Snow scenes are plentiful, and among them are some of the best photographs in this show—pictures drawing upon a simple decorative motif like Mr. Hamilton's study of reeds on a snowy bank, Mr. Harlow C. Seeley's "Winter Brook" and several others which, with their unity of composition and the camera's aptness for catching the elusive texture of surfaces and subtle gradations of light and shade, qualify legitimately as examples of a photographic art. Wintry, too, but for a welcome change seeking inspiration in the city's rectangular patterns, is Mr. Ralph W. Brown's "Snowy Night." The same photographer's "Steam" is an interesting study of the Boylston Street railroad tracks (one of Boston's most glamorous spots), with the dome of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in the background.

Among the most successful of many attempts to see with the eye of the painter are Mr. Lythgoe's "One-Way Traffic," an impressionistic study of a rutted lane; Mr. J. K. Mason's "By Moonlight," resembling in mood one of Whistler's nocturnes, and Mr. Frank R. Fraprie's Constable-ish "Berkshire." Yet Mr. George F. Slade's "Lily Pads," despite its decorative quality, preserves an eminently photographic texture.

There are some excellent portraits; Mr. J. Chester Crandell's smack of the studio, while Mr. Ralph W. Brown has some artfully unaffected groupings. S. S.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, in First Congregational Church, East Weymouth, 8.

At the Pops

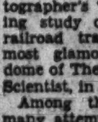
SYMPHONY HALL—The National Democratic Club of Massachusetts' "Democratic Night," 8:30.

Pomp and Circumstance.....Elgar
Ballet of the Hours, from "La Gioconda".....Ponchielli
The Skaters, Waltz.....Waldteufel
Irish Rhapsody.....Herbert
Marche Slave.....Tchaikovsky
By the Beautiful Blue Danube, Waltz.....Strauss
Bolero.....Ravel
"Of Thee I Sing," Selection..Gershwin
"Smoke Gets in Your Eyes".....Kern
American Patrol.....Meacham

Theaters

"THE MIKADO" (Shubert). Gilbert and Sullivan revival. 8:30.

Movies



STATE—"The House of Rothschild," with George Arliss, "Playful Pluto," with Mickey Mouse. 12:30, 2:45, 5:00, 7:25, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time." Viennese film operetta paying another return visit, and "Three Little Pigs" in French. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Joe E. Brown in "A Very Honorable Guy," and Augustus Thomas' play dealing with hypnotism, "The Witching Hour." Fenway at 1:25, 3:54, 6:23, 8:52. Paramount at 9:25 a. m., 12, 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55.

UPTOWN—Lanny Ross, Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland in "Melody in Spring," a cheerful comedy with some good tunes. Also Katharine Hepburn in "Spitfire." 1, 4, 7, 10.

KEITH'S—"Strictly Dynamite," with Jimmy Durante and Lupe Velez. Also "The Black Cat," by Edgar Allan Poe, with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45.

MAJESTIC — Harry Schenck's horror-featuring jungle picture, "Beyond Bengal." Mr. Schenck appears in person. 11:37 a. m., 1:12, 4:32, 6:26, 8:11, 9:56

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Underwater fish pictures; Popeye cartoon; "Stones As It Seems"; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30.

BOSTON—Detective story, "The Crosby Case," and Lee Tracy in story of a news correspondent, "Tell the World." 10:14 a. m., 12:43, 3:12, 5:48, 8:10, 10:30.

METROPOLITAN—"Murder at the Vanities." Earl Carroll's combination of a detective story and a musical revue, with Victor McLaglen as the detective and Jack Oakie as the revue producer. Dave Apollon and his revue on the stage. Bob Rips balances balls, with almost unbelievable ease, on his nose, toes and neck, and on sticks held in his mouth. 11:10 a. m., 1:58, 4:46, 7:34, 10:22.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL—Open house concert. 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

WEDNESDAY

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL — Viennese Program. 8:30.

March, "Wien bleibt Wien".Schrammel
"Die Fledermaus," Overture....Strauss
Ave Maria.....Schubert-Wilhelmj
"Wine, Woman, and Song," Waltz.....Strauss
Spring Night in Vienna, Waltz...Crist
Eine Kleine Nachtmusik.....Mozart
La Valse, Choreographic Poem...Ravel
"Fidelen Weiber," Waltz.....Komzak
"The Merry Widow," Selection..Lehar
"Play Gypsies," from "Countess Maritza".....Kalman

Other Events

INTERCOLLEGIATE CORMOPOLITAN CLUB—An International Student Club. Annual Outing. Meet at 3 Joy Street at 2:30 a. m. and go by special bus to "Tech Cabin."

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Rock Climbing group meets at West Quincy R. R. Station at 10 a. m.

CARILLON RECITAL—On the Tilton Carillon, Norwood Memorial Building. By Roger Walker. 8:30.

THURSDAY

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Modern Sculpture," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Annual meeting. 10 a. m.

Reporter Beaten In Police Exposé

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., May 29 (AP)—Mr. Stanley Selover, reporter who has been active in a campaign waged by the Santa Barbara Press for a police department "clean up," was beaten as he slept early Sunday. Mrs. Selover was struck over the right eye as she fled, screaming for help.

Mr. T. M. Storke, publisher of the Press and the Daily News, said threats of violence had been made against the editorial staffs of both newspapers after publication of articles about an alleged "pay-off" system and alleged bribery conditions in the police department.

Mr. Storke offered a reward of $500 for the capture of Selover's assailant.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WEINROTH & ALTMAN "The Store of Famous Shoes" THE MARKET ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

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DEPARTMENT STORE
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GRACE & MERIT
1120 CHESTNUT ST.
Beautiful SUMMER HATS at $2.00, $3.00 to $10

PHILADELPHIA
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Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
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Save old carpets for Chenille Rugs.
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Authentically Styled for all occasions.
Moderate prices.
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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Small Homelike Apartments
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REAL OPPORTUNITY
for an intelligent, ambitious woman over 27 years, eager to be self-supporting and interested in educational service for children: kindergarten training decided advantage; excellent financial arrangement with salary, commission, bonus. Write Director of Personnel Department, Suite 1000, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study: 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olivvit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; new prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-73, Watertown, New York.

DIGNIFIED ladies wanted! Take orders from friends, neighbors, etc. for "The Book of Culture" by Ethel Puyear—The Monitor's nomination for a best seller. Over 800 pages of fascinating cultural knowledge. A real one-book library. Low cost—decided profits. Write for particulars. ESSER-FREDERICK, 221 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; we deliver; we collect. Plus or write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 324 South Market Street, Chicago.

WOMEN—Easy spare-time money for you; show friends, neighbors unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery; liberal commissions; no experience, no investment needed; 15-day consignment plan; we loan you the sample outfit and teach you the way; build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

CHICAGO—Lovely home, take World's Fair guests; single or double rooms: $1 person; 35 minutes to Fair. WRITE MRS. IDAH WAYNE, 945 Crescent Pl., LAKEview 9973.

CHICAGO—FAIR VISITORS, groups, $1.00 day each; downtown privileges extra; across the Drive

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—Quiet, homelike vacation place, 300-acre farm; tennis; rates $20-$35; folder. Telephone Litchfield 441-13.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation.

Booklet Phone Ronk 16

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms overlooking church park; also rooms with use of roof garden, some with kitchen privileges; permanent or transients accommodated. R. C. EVEREST, 280-282 Mass. Avenue. Tel. Ken. 5188.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 12 Hemenway St.—Attractive, comfortable, single and double rooms; kitchen privileges; prices reasonable; 3 minutes to The Mother Church; tourists.

BOSTON, 871 BEACON STREET
Beautifully furnished room with kitchenette; also side room; very comfortable; free parking space; references exchanged.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractively furnished room in apartment, with kitchen privileges, elevator service. MISS OESTMANN, Ken. 1556.

BOSTON—Delightful room overlooking church and Publishing House, also city. Mrs. Crankshaw, Suite 18 (elevator), 8 Cumberland St. KEN 9320.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St. — Attractive outside rooms, modern home, reasonable; 10 minutes to The Mother Church. J. M. BUSHMAN, Ken. 0203.

BOSTON, 242 Mass. Ave.—Large, sunny rooms; breakfast optional; $5 to $6; near The Mother Church. Phone KEN. 4908. M. BUSCHMANN.

BOSTON, 125 Commonwealth Ave., ideal location; well-furnished rooms, baths; best of food, well cooked; terms reasonable. L. D. BARRY.

Boston—Delightful room near bath. 4 windows. Wide view. Mrs. Crankshaw, Suite 18 (elevator). 8 Cumberland St. Ken. 9320.

BOSTON—At your service with selected list of inspected rooms. GRACE E. TIFFIN, 236 Huntington Ave., Room 302. KEN. 1839.

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 8569.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near The Mother Church; furnished, single room; fireplace, large closet. Tel. Circle 9387.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Room in private family next to bath; price reasonable. Asp. 8327.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—Pleasant rooms, with or without board. 1 Washburn Place. Tel. Asp. 0697.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1 Winchester St., Suite 1, near Coolidge Cor., large, comfortably furnished room in private apartment. Tel. ASP. 5185.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Rd.—Attractive single room, next bath; 2 windows; clean, quiet home; porch; 2 minutes B. M. T.; reasonable.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable rooms for woman in apartment; very conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Porter 2956-M.

DORCHESTER (Mass.)—Pleasant front furnished room; bath floor; private home; piazza, fireplace; convenient; business people preferred; breakfast. Col. 2484.

N. Y. C., 2847 Broadway—Bright, quiet single-double, near bath; refined home; elevator. Kitchen privileges, reasonable. Riverside 9-4945. MITCHELL.

N. Y. C., 611 West 114th St.—Attractive large and small; near transits, church, reading room; mornings. University 4-8891. HUND.

NEW YORK CITY, 307 W. 70th—Rooms in newly decorated top-floor apartment, river view. $5.00-$6.00-$10.00; excellent location. ROUZEE (10A).

N. Y. C., 105th near Riverside Drive—Room facing southeast, 10th floor, bath; for refined woman; maid; references. Academy 2-3303.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Kentucky Ave., near Fifth—One or two pleasant rooms in private home, all conveniences; near 1st Church; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone May. 2980.

THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB
NEW YORK CITY, West 88th St.—Excellently appointed, modern studio rooms for women, overlooking Hudson; kitchen privileges, maids, showers, etc.; from $6. Schuyler 4-9491.

SUMMER BOARD

NEEDHAM, MASS.—Beautiful country home in delightful surroundings open to guests for the summer; reasonable. 327 Nehoiden Street.

Sea Pines on Cape Cod

Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach; tennis, riding, golf; excellent cuisine; $17.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

CAMDEN, ME. Several finely located, high class summer cottages at half regular rentals. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass. Tel. NEW ton North 0775.

Cape Cod
HARWICHPORT

Charming estate for sale or for rent furnished on Wychmere Harbor; ideal for yachting; 1½ acres of land beautifully landscaped; gardens, tennis court; Colonial reproduction; large living room and dining room combined, two fireplaces, bedroom, butler's pantry, bath and lavatory, kitchen and large summer kitchen, large screened porch out of living room; new G. E. electric refrigerator and splendid new gas and coal combination Glenwood range; one-pipe furnace; 4 chambers, one with fireplace and 2 baths; servants' quarters and bath upstairs; two-car garage; two minutes' walk to beach; handy to three golf courses; one of the coolest spots on the Cape; this remarkable summer estate may be rented for $2000, long season, and bought at a bargain. Address owner, B. A. WELTON, 1 West Hill Place, Boston, Mass.

CAPE COD HOUSE TO LET
On private beach, 5 master chambers, 2 baths, shower, large sun parlor overlooking Nantucket Sound, living room, fireplace, dining room, kitchen with butler's pantry, all modern conveniences, steam heat; rooms for two maids, bath, chauffeur's room in 2-car garage; select community. Address Box 234, West Harwich, Mass.

CAPE COD, Cataumet—Attractive shore cottage, 5 rooms, bath, all electric equipment, $500. R. A. TALBOT, 270 Buckminster Road, Brookline, Mass.

CAPE COD
Pleasant Bay, South Orleans, Mass.—Furnished bungalow, bedroom, living room, kitchen, 2 sleeping porches, garage; 1 mile from main road; surrounded on 3 sides by water; 30 acres; beautifully wooded; superb view of ocean and bay; sailing and bathing unsurpassed. Address Room 119, 45 E. Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

CAPE waterfront summer cottage, Pinehurst, Wareham, 5 rooms, porch, gas, electricity, flush, fireplace; warm bathing; picket fence; boat. EVERETT OLSON, Avon, Mass. Tel. Brockton 1278-M.

FIRST CLIFF, SCITUATE, MASS.—9-room house, all improvements; quiet, residential district; near the sea. M. J. C., 5 Elm Hill Ave., Roxbury. Gar. 0255.

FOR RENT, Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y.—Modern six-room, water-front cottage, furnished-unfurnished; boat landing, bathing; reasonable. Write Box T-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE ON NANTUCKET SOUND—Charming Cape Cod house, 5 baths, shower, lavatory, 5 chambers, 2 fireplaces, living room, dining room, sun parlor, butler's pantry, kitchen, cook's pantry, laundry, 3-car garage; private beach and wharf; June 1st to Oct. 1st. Address Box 234, West Harwich, Mass.

MacMAHAN ISLAND, ME.—Built for air and sunshine, piped fresh and salt water, ocean views, pine woods; exclusive colony; price $3700. Details Box 586, Sharon, Mass.

OSTEND COLONY COTTAGES furnished; private beach, bathing, boating, fishing; near public golf course; 4-7 rooms, $350 to $900; garages. H. MATZ & CO., 202 West 40th St., New York City. Lac 4-8004, or agent on premises, Far Rockaway 7-8740.

PLEASANTLY situated, screened porch, garage, garden, trees, near by beach, Ferry Hill, Hunmarock, Mass., South Shore, E-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER house in pines adjacent to private beach, 9 rooms, 2 baths, shower, lavatory, gas, electric refrigeration; 2-car garage; available by the month or season. Address Box 234, West Harwich, Mass.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Furnished home; piazza, quiet, cool; 5 minutes from station; 8 rooms; garage; reasonable to reliable family. Summit 6-0108.

TO LET FOR SEASON: DUTCH WINDMILL
Cottage at mouth of Herring River on private beach, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 fireplaces, long glassed sun parlor connecting house with mill; also modern garage. Address M. C. HILLS, West Harwich, Mass.

Wolfeboro, New Hampshire
TO RENT on shore of Lake Winnipesaukee, an attractive 7-room camp with screened sleeping porches, electricity, Frigidaire and gas stove. Also guest bungalow, 2-car garage, outboard motorboat and canoe. Address L. D. ROBBINS, 196 Broad St., Lynn, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR summer rent, with option to buy, our year-round, well-furnished home in Falmouth, Mass.; equipped at present for tea room and paying guests; available as tea room or private home; 6 sleeping rooms, new single and double beds, screened porches, shade trees, double garage; no better location on Cape Cod for tea room and paying guests. Telephone 139, Falmouth, Mass.

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E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 28 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points

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TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 60 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3121.

WANTED

WANTED—Used camping outfit, tent, etc., in good condition; reasonable. R. D. BOYLE, 146-25 38th Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

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Adjoining British Museum, few minutes tubes, buses, railway stations; constant hot and cold water, central heating; terms from 8/6, room, full breakfast, bath, light, attendance; night porter
Telegrams: "Abbotsfi-Westcent, London"

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Beautifully situated, 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

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BOURNEMOUTH
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Taylor would be pleased to send illustrated brochure of their charming Hotel QUORN HALL, Richmond Gardens, to anyone visiting Bournemouth. This hotel is centrally situated, within easy reach of church. 'Phone 1980.

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2.
Comfortable House, south aspect; good cooking, running hot and cold water; 1st-class staff; fr. 2 gns.; partial Padd. 1706.

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East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole day; near church, Cliff lift, pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge fires, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private, self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate; suites on arrangement. Tel. 930. Grams Suncliff Bournemouth

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Derby Rd. **WIMBLEDON HALL**
6 mins.: Christian Science church; ideal situation. Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL.

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BOURNEMOUTH, Sandyknoll Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

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Every modern comfort. Best English food and cooking. Hard Court. Garages. MR. and MRS. FREDERICK BLAMEY will welcome you.

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BOURNEMOUTH STAFFIELD HOUSE, Westcliff Rd., near sea—South aspect, bedroom gas fires. Proprietors, MR. and MRS. TURVER.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Convenient attractions of country and sea; near buses and golf course; special terms for winter guests. MR. AND MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence (from 2½ gns.); hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

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Canterbury — Cathedral Guest House
(incorporated with Tea Lounge)
Adjoining Cathedral Gateway.
Highly recommended. 37 Burgate. Tel. 861.

DEVON—Sixteenth century farmhouse, Dartmoor borderland; 12 miles Torquay; indoor sanitation, electric light; riding tuition, Pinchaford Farm, Hay Tor. Telephone Hay Tor 20.

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THE BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold Water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors.
Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine.
Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a SUNSHINE RECORD
The Hotel is Central for everywhere—Sea, Shops, Theatres, etc.
Inclusive terms and NO EXTRAS whatsoever. From 3 GNS. per week. Week-ends from 30/-..

EASTBOURNE, 33, Jevington Gardens—guest house, close sea, theatres, etc.; tennis free. MRS. M. E. FROST. Tel. 1046.

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Glorious LYNDHURST New Forest
with genial climate, yet bracing air, wonderful forest and moorland scenery, this delightful old English village offers unbounded facilities for an ideal holiday. GOLF, TENNIS, RIDING, FISHING, etc.

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Illus. Brochure sent on request.

You will find perfect comfort and excellent service combined with moderate terms at the
Ilfracombe, Devonshire **Grosvenor Hotel**
Adjacent Sea Gardens.
Tennis Courts; all bedrooms hot and cold running water; new sun verandah; excellent cuisine, quick service; garage; terms from 3 gns. Phone 63. A. Pickett.

KENDAL
A.A. LEVENS HOTEL. R.A.C.
On main road, four miles south of Kendal, with 20 acres of charming grounds. Telephone 10 Sedgwick. Telegrams, "Comfort," Kendal. Tariff on application. Excellent cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Garages and petrol pumps on the premises. Open all the year round.

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GLEN ROTHAY HOTEL
RYDAL, NEAR AMBLESIDE
Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, bathing, tennis, electric light. Coaches from Windermere Station.
A. A and R. A. C. Tel. Ambleside 43

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
NEWBY BRIDGE, LANCS.
Charmingly situated overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Central Heating. Hot and Cold water in every bedroom. Excellent cuisine. Tennis, Boating, Fishing. An ideal centre for touring the lakes. Tel. 222. A. A., R. A. C.
"The Hotel with the real home atmosphere."

LANGDALE CHASE HOTEL—Most beautiful position on Lake Windermere. Lovely grounds. Station Windermere. Phone Ambleside 101. A. A., R. A. C.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 8239

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON—KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL "Proprietress MRS DAWSON" 4 and 6 Trebovir Rd., S. W. 5
Near Earls Court Station
Tel. (Office) Frobisher 2564
(Visitors) Frobisher 2563
Terms from 2 gns. partial board

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A NEW AND DIFFERENT HOTEL
10 minutes Oxford Circus—yet perfectly quiet; 46 delightfully furnished bedrooms with every modern convenience; divans; P. O. phones, gas fires (central heating in winter), etc.; spacious lounges, pleasant gardens; lift all floors; only English meals and poultry; resident proprietors. 3 gns. weekly.
HOTEL FAIRFAX
55-6 Holland Park, W. 11. Park 9846.

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 6629
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre. Hot and Cold and Gas Fires in every room. Readers of this paper welcomed. Bed and Breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Residents 3½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON
BIG COAL FIRES
Large Arm Chairs. Central Heating. Good Food. Gas fires and hot and cold water in bedrooms, all at SIMLA COURT HOTEL, 16 Dawson Place, W. 2. From 2½ gns. a week. Bayswater 2782.

LONDON, WINDSOR HOUSE, 16 Princes Sq., W. 2—Excellent food, every comfort; bed, breakfast, bath from 30/-; partial from 40/-, full 45/- to 3 gns. single, 4 to 5 gns. double; running water in all rooms.

ENGLAND

LYNTON, DEVON, NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL—Hot and cold water throughout; excellent position facing sea; moderate tariff; own garden produce. Proprietors MR. and MRS. SLOUGH.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence, electric light, central heating, garden, garage 8s. 6d., 59 Osborne Road. Telephone 906 Jesmond.

OXFORD Bridge House Hotel. Quiet and Refined Comfort. Dainty Cooking. Riverside Garden. Moderate Terms. Tel. 3475.

RICHMOND, SURREY.
THE STAR & GARTER HOTEL
Commanding the world famed view.
Ecstatic sylvan harmonious surroundings, yet on the outskirts of London.
In conjunction, THE HOTEL BRISTOL, BRIGHTON, which occupies the finest site facing sea.

ROSE GRANGE
Private Hotel
BABBACOMBE, TORQUAY
Faultless cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision. Illustrated Brochure on application.

SHAKESPEARE'S LAND, near Stratford-on-Avon—You will be welcomed at a beautiful English home, offering REST, COMPORT, PEACE; 46 acres charming grounds; tennis, swimming, riding school. MR. and MRS. GRAVES, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwicks.

"REGENT," 31, North Drive, St. Annes-on-Sea—Superior apartments and board residence; near to sea; hot and cold water in all bedrooms. Tel. 373 St. Annes. MR. ELLISON.

SCARBOROUGH
Ramsdale Private Hotel
An Ideal Hotel on South Cliff
A. A. Large Private Garage R. A. C.

SOUTHPORT, Clifton Hotel. Promenade. Fully equipped. Electric lift. Orchestra. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Grams "Marine."

SOUTHPORT, Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47, Promenade—Central, electric fires, hot and cold water. Tel. 2737. PROUDFOOT.

SWANAGE, DORSET
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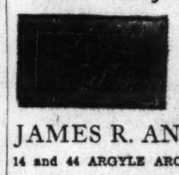
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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Radio Clock

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DO YOU sometimes look up from your Monitor and find that you have missed a radio program you wanted to hear? Well, I. deWit and E. R. Unglaub, of Baltimore, have invented a radio time control (U. S. Patent No. 1957632), which you may set for a certain time (with the dial at the proper station) and then forget about it. At the proper hour, the radio clock will turn on the machine automatically at the program you have selected.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Iconium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ICONIUM was one of the cities of central Asia Minor visited by Paul on his first missionary journey, as recorded in Acts 13:51. At first the mission of Paul and Barnabas met with great success, for "a great multitude both of the Jews and also of the Greeks believed" (14:1), and the apostles remained there some considerable time, healing as well as preaching (v. 3). At length, however, the Jews who had not been converted organized an attack on the missionaries and would have stoned them, had they not made their escape to Lystra.

Some time later the two Apostles passed through Iconium on their return journey "confirming the souls of the disciples" (14:21f.)

Paul seems to have visited the town again on his second missionary tour (Acts 16:2-4), for "the brethren that were at . . . Iconium" are said to have upheld his appointment of Timothy; while it is possible that a further visit is suggested by the reference in Acts 18:23, to work in the district in which Iconium stood.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XVIII

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

EVEN in the accounts of the Trade Guilds, the players are entered on the pay rolls by the titles of the characters they played, and not by their own names. Even in the general accounts it is the same. Thus in one we find: "Item, payd to the Demon 1s.4d; to Pilate his wyfe, 2s.0d; to Fauston for cockcrowing, three pence; Item, payd to two wormes of conscience 1s.4d; payd for a quart red wyn for Pontius Pilat, two pence; Payd for settynge the world of fyer, five pence."

King and *Prince* are both common surnames. *Friar* and *Frere* as well as *Bishop* represent a class who were not supposed to have descendants.

The *Legate* now appears in directories as *Leggatt*. The *Croysyer* of olden times is now *Crozier*. The names *Pontifex*, *Cayzer* (for *Cæsar*), *Barron*, *Duke*, *Earl*, and *Lord* are borne by many who make no claim to high dignity.

The *Painer* or *Tormentor*, who imparted realism to the old drama by zealously stoking up the fires of Hades and performing other grizzly deeds, still lives among surnames as *Poyner* and *Poynor*. The Minstrel was indispensable at these pageants, and his name *Minstrell*, along with that of *Organer*, appears in ancient documents.

The name of the Almighty, borne by a pageant performer, is found in the Hundred Rolls as Hugh *Godde*. The modern surname version is *Good*.

Virgin, also a performer, is rare as a surname, but the Latin equivalents *Virgo* and *Virgoe* are frequently met with.

In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

"I hope our heavy stuff will have arrived by the time we reach our base camp, George."

In the Dark

At one golf course there had been some talk of standardizing tips to caddies, and one day the secretary explained his ideas to a group of members.

"We feel," he said, "that a caddie should not receive a tip of more than one shilling and sixpence per round. You'll all agree that's reasonable."

They did agree, all except one Aberdonian, who, looking up with an expression of innocence, said, "Excuse me, Mr. Secretary, but what is a tip?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Disillusioned

"Are you going to study singing, as you intended?"

"No. I gave up the idea when the teacher convinced me it would take three years of hard work to enable me to sing as well as I thought I sang already."—*Pathfinder.*

The Yegg Type

"Well, Jedge," said the waiter, "whut'll you-all have foh breakfast? Has you eber tried enny of ouah boiled eggs, sah?"

"Yes," responded the Judge, "and I found them guilty."—*Popular Mechanics.*

Don't Buy Short

Pet-shop Dealer: "What makes you think that dachshunds are becoming fashionable, madam?"

Lady: "Because they are always saying over the radio, 'Get a long little doggie.'"

Daily Anecdote

Try It Sometime

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE late John B. Gough, in one of his famous temperance lectures, was stressing the point that alcohol is a stimulant, but not a food. From a scientific standpoint, he knew nothing about it, but this did not lessen the vigor of his declaration.

Finally, a heckler called out: "How can anything be a stimulant and not a food?"

Gough's ready wit leaped to his aid, and he replied: "You sit on a hornets' nest and see!"

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Man Invades the Desert, Yaleta, Texas

Farm Friends

Hawaiian Jungle

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right, Beginning at Top): Mark E. Nusbaum, El Paso, Texas; H. C. Myers, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. M. O. Wisner, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"FARM FRIENDS." This is an excellent picture of farm life. The detail throughout the original could not be better, but unfortunately much is lost in reproduction. The background is in keeping with the subject and does not detract from the point of interest. The composition is pleasing. Whenever the picture as a whole can be broken up so as to produce triangles, we then find a desirable arrangement of objects, Here the milkmaid and either cow form perfect triangles. The weakest point in this picture is the fact that the subject is looking directly into the camera.

"Man Invades the Desert." There is too much foreground. The picture should be trimmed at a point that will just preserve the entire trunk of the tree. The picture was made with a short focus lens and the roadway in the foreground is distorted. The detail is excellent. The extreme high light at the right of the picture detracts from the road, the point of interest. The rendition of the trees is commendable as well as the tone of the print. The sunlight and shadows pleasingly break up the long stretch of highway and give added strength to the composition.

"Hawaiian Jungle." A cloud near the top of this picture would improve this subject. The rendering of the water is excellent and there are many planes of distance carrying the eye back from the rocks in the foreground to the hills in the background.

The pictures in this group are especially commendable because of the almost perfect exposures, the beautiful detail, the choice of subjects and the pleasing tones.

Worth Knowing

MANY OF THE DOG SLEDS OF THE BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION ARE EQUIPPED WITH RADIO TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING SETS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS lies in the consciousness we have of it, and by no means in the way the future keeps its promises.—GEORGE SAND.

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I do declare that I'm
Delighted to feel coming back
The good old summer time."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Your feeling is quite sound.
The good old summer time suits me
From topknot to the ground."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Though autumn is quite nice,
Compared with good old summer time
It cuts but little ice."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I love the winter snow.
But more in good old summer time
The grass and flowers that grow."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"How pleasant is the spring!
But Oh, the good old summer time
Is best of anything!"

EMMALINE and Susabet, Farmer Ben's two intelligent hens, had each laid her daily egg and were walking out together to see what was going on in the great world outside the henyard. As they walked—sometimes going along slowly and sometimes going along quickly, as hens do—they talked in their hen language and about the seasons and how each season was fine for a hen but how the good old summer time was the best season of all.

Farmer Ben had very likely felt that way about it himself, for when he came to open the henyard gate for them he was whistling merrily as he came down the path and now and then he stopped and danced a little jig. Which goes to show that Farmer Ben was well pleased about something and probably it was because the good old summer time was now close at hand.

When Emmaline and Susabet had got quite a distance from Farmer Ben's farm in the direction of the schoolhouse Emmaline saw a small round object on the sidewalk and Susabet saw another.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Just hear the robins warble!
And what is this upon the ground?
I think it is a marble."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"It is, although you garble
The name by mispronouncing it.
It's really called a marble."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Whatever is its name,
It is a thing the children use
To play a pretty game."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"They roll the things about.
And when one hits another one
They give a happy shout."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"My dear, if it's the same
To you, let's stop a little while
And play that pretty game."

So Susabet and Emmaline stopped and played marbles. First Susabet stood on one foot and gave one of the marbles a smart push with the other foot toward the other marble. And then Emmaline took her turn and stood on one foot and gave one

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Think It Is a Marble," Said Susabet.

of the marbles a smart push with the other foot toward the other marble. And when Susabet after a long time hit one marble with the other marble, that counted a point for Susabet. And when Emmaline did the same thing that counted a point for Emmaline.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"How fast the day has flown!
I think this is as fine a game
As I have ever known."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Let's hide them well, and then
We'll know just where these marbles are
To play with them again."

Brevities

Boston Herald: Just to obviate any possible misapprehension, we suppose we ought to explain that Henrik Willem Van Loon's book, "An Elephant Up a Tree," is intended for juveniles and has absolutely nothing to do with the political situation.

Humorist: A woman was seen behaving in a strange manner at an open-air meeting addressed by an M. P. last week. She was doing her best to get close enough to hear what he was saying.

Punch: A contemporary refers to those who are trying to further the interests of Lancashire's industries as "Knights of Cotton." It is thought that nighties of cotton might also be of use.

San Diego Union: A radio invention makes it possible to control a driverless automobile. And now we want an invention that will control a car with a driver in it.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Okla.

ABOUT nine years ago Timothy James Rice, aged six years, was felled by an automobile while on his way home from school at Independence, Kan. His parents wished to plan a memorial to the little fellow, and decided on a lasting one.

The father, a shoemaker, decided to repair, free of charge, all shoes of needy children in the district in which he lived. He took for his motto, "Let no needy child go barefoot while 'Rooney's' parents live." The only condition imposed was that some charitable organization or responsible individual investigate each case and assure him it was a worthy one.

He began this work in the winter of 1925, and repaired all shoes brought to his attention. In 1929 he started this same work in Coffeyville, Kan. In 1931 he extended his work to include Miami, Okla., and is now carrying on at the three places.

Several thousand shoes have been repaired for needy and worthy children in the last nine years by Mr. Rice—a worthy and lasting monument!

VOCATIONS

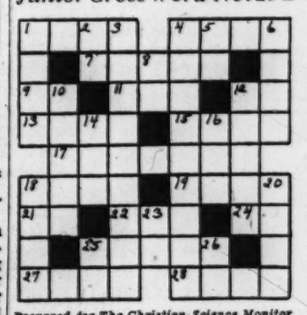
[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Porch Gates

MAKING porch gates and selling them where there are babies or small children in the home, is a good way to make money if a boy is handy with tools. One boy makes the collapsible kind that will fit almost any porch opening. He also makes gates to put on the doors of playrooms. He will decorate these to match the room colors and the porch ones to go with the paint on the house.

He doesn't wait for orders, but goes to homes where he sees children about, and offers his wares. Many mothers are glad to have the opportunity of getting one this easily. J. E. L.

Junior Cross-Word No. 192



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Empty.
4—To obstruct.
7—Female colt.
9—Toward.
11—The Arabian —— borders India on west.
12—Passageway connecting two large bodies of water (abbr.).
13—To cut off at one stroke, as with shears.
15—The rainbow.
17—Rained.
18—Smaller.
19—Gulf between Arabia and Africa.
21—Near.
22—Gaelic form of John.
24—Pt. Gallinas is northernmost point of this continent (abbr.).
25—Unites firmly.
27—Small branch.
28—More or less.

Down

1—Large tubs.
2—In case that.
3—Making disposition.
4—Those who assert a right or title.
5—Suffix forming adverbs.
6—Obtains.
8—French article.
10—Start.
12—Right and left parts of the body.
14—Possessive pronoun.
16—Color.
18—Final
20—Back part of the neck.
23—Sloth.
25—Kings (abbr.).
26—Thus.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A 'Howling' Success*

By CARMACK

I learned something new about piano playing today—
I noticed that Joan sang when she played—
And that gave me an idea—
So when she quit playing I hopped up to the piano and began to thump the keys and bark—
And really it made quite a hit!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Lie Behind Armament

THE Disarmament Conference which reassembles today on the exquisite shores of Lake Geneva—and the beauty of that limpid spot in the soft spring weather is another reproach to the ugliness wrought by the stupidity of mortal man—has possibly the last chance to attack the issues of peace and war by the direct method of reducing armaments.

Sadly the peoples cling today to only the slightest hope that any formula for limiting the weapons of war can be agreed upon at this midnight hour. The going was hard enough two years and four months ago, when the conference first met, and a few weeks later when Chancellor Bruening in Germany and M. Edouard Herriot in France offered the most liberal possible terms to each other. Today both nations are arming as rapidly as they can, Germany with its industrial strength coupled to the disciplined man power of 2,500,000 storm troops, France behind its line of steel and concrete rimming the eastern frontiers.

These outward armaments are not the cause but the result of inward tensions. Every effort to attack the tensions by limiting the manifestations has led to failure. Nothing has got through the entanglements of steel to the mentality behind. Yet it must now be obvious to the world that only a change in national thinking will curtail the tangible effects of that wrong thinking. Of course, repeated efforts have been made through "diplomatic channels" to effect a meeting of minds. But such efforts have been mostly confined to discussion of this technical plan and that, all equally valueless in relieving tension.

There is one basic and encouraging fact—today no nation really wants war. That is about all the peacemakers have to work with. For few nations are ready yet to accept the corollary of their convictions and do the necessary things to avert the war they dislike. That gap must be bridged if the peace is to be preserved.

The task of the Disarmament Conference is to provide an atmosphere in which some form of pacification, however slow and grudging, can take place. It does not matter much whether the conference as a whole continues in being or not, as long as statesmen are awake to the grim challenge offered them. There seems to be a widespread desire to end the conference which has dragged out so long. Such action can only be tolerable, of course, if some direct continuation of the work for peace is made possible.

A breathing spell seems to be afforded by the disquieting facts themselves. Germany is not ready to challenge France for a territorial rectification of Versailles. The 65,000,000 Germanic man power has not yet been translated into physical armament equal to that built up by 41,000,000 Frenchmen. Though this task is going forward with utmost speed, it will require two years at least before German rearmament can be adequate. Moreover France seems to be increasingly successful in building up an alliance of defense. The latest manifestation is the understanding between Paris and Moscow, for the Soviet is alarmed by rearming Germany almost as much as is France. Franco-Italian tension also grows less as National Socialist dominance of Austria becomes more probable. So it is that the new nationalism in Germany raises a counterbalance of new opposition.

This is at best sorry comfort. It merely indicates that on a realistic basis war is not yet possible. But at least it gives a little time. What can be done? One factor alone seems hopeful. There is in many countries an aroused indignation at the activities of armaments manufacturers and traders. The effects of their business in the Far East, in South America, in Europe are so egregious and so shocking that opinion is stirred up to do something about it.

For that reason a new and better world agreement against the trade in arms should be one tangible outcome of the Disarmament Conference, and without much further waste of time. But there is no panacea. It is only one little step in the right direction. That taken, however, the world will hardly pause. Aroused to the grave challenge of the hour, enlightened thinkers everywhere must combat and destroy the tragic and impertinent lie that people who do not want to fight must fight.

Coconuts for Congress

WITH his message requesting reconsideration of the new tax on coconut oil, President Roosevelt makes partial amends for his failure to obtain a fair deal for the Philippines in the shameful independence bill he signed in March. He is now courageously opposing the selfish interests which sought to set the Islands free in order to free themselves from the competition of Filipino products. But the remedy he asks merely postpones the final triumph of those interests in the independence bill he favored. For under that measure a worse tax than the one now in question will apply as soon as the Islands are free.

In his message to Congress, Mr. Roosevelt points out that the independence bill specifically exempted 448,000,000 pounds of Philippine oil from import duties. That was part of the bargain the Filipino Legislature accepted on May 1. But on May 3, Congress, in the new revenue act, provided for a tax of three cents a pound on all imported coconut oil. At that time Senator Tydings declared:

> This is nothing but an attempt of political farmers in Washington to tax one group of the American people—people who are yet under our flag—for the special benefit of another group. It's dishonest and unfair; it violates our promise to the Filipino people and reflects dishonor and discredit on Congress. But the lobbies demanded it, and what does honor amount to with Congress when the lobbies make their demands?

It is true that the new tax was only three cents on Philippine oils as against five cents on foreign oils and that the proceeds were to go to the Philippine Treasury. But the hidden fact is that no proceeds were desired; the purpose of the tax was not to produce revenue but to shut out the coconut oil and stop the making of margarine which competes with American butter. One can sympathize with efforts to help the dairy farmer, even at the cost of higher prices for butter and soap to American consumers. But not at the cost of breaking faith with the Filipinos. Not at the cost of snatching from them a livelihood built up on their involuntary association with the United States and on the demands of the American market.

NRA Returns to Its Tents

WITH the executive order abolishing price-fixing and trade practice provisions from the local service industry codes, the NRA returns to something more like its original purpose. The business of trying to set and enforce national codes of prices for cleaners and dyers, barber shops, garages and parking lots has proved a vexatious one. Now these, with the possible addition of hotels, restaurants and beauty parlors, are to be left to work out their own salvation with local organization if they want it. But in any case existing labor restrictions are retained.

When fiery General Johnson began his work the plan was to write codes for only about ten of the major manufacturing or extractive industries and so spread this influence gradually through others. But the President's Reëmployment Agreement blanketed the whole field, and in order to obtain modifications from it there came applications for codes from the artificial flower and feather industry, the mop stick industry, excelsior products, cotton cloth globes, mayonnaise, drinking straws, milk bottle caps, fresh water pearl buttons, the greeting card industry and some hundreds of others. Finally, when mention was made of a code for the hog nose ring manufacturing industry, that was too much.

So now code writing will go back to the more fundamental industries, to grow more by experience and less by forcing. The NRA is trying to consolidate many secondary codes into broader related ones. And by dropping the price features of the service codes these scattered, small-unit trades will be left to adapt themselves to their own local markets.

This action raises still more question as to the continuance of some price controls in the more basic industries. It happens, at the same time, that the Durable Goods Industries Committee, manufacturing heavy machinery, building supplies and the like, issues a declaration that assured continuance of the profit incentive in private enterprise is one essential to confidence and recovery. Are these industries aware that the "profit incentive" is a very different thing from an assured profit? It is a premium on efficiency. It involves the "American principle of individual initiative" which the committee stresses in another place, and which is quite contrary to arbitrary price dictation.

The strategic withdrawals by the NRA must soon include a reshaping of codes to insure greater freedom of fair competition.

Reforming the Steel Code

ON THE same day this week that the Darrow National Recovery Review Board is supposed to go out of existence, the President's approval of the NRA code for the iron and steel industry also will expire. This code was one of the chief targets of criticism by the Darrow board, and before that by the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the NRA, announced in his reply to these objections that his organization was preparing revisions of this code to be made before another extension of it would be recommended to President Roosevelt. These will be awaited with interest.

First and oldest of the controverted points in the code is the use of the so-called basing-point system in quoting prices. This means that the freight charge is made as from a specified city, whether the steel is produced there or not. Economists assert a more rational distribution would result if each producer quoted his prices from the actual location of his mill.

Pittsburgh and, in the case of rolled sheets, Youngstown, Ohio, have been the two basing points, although the code bases the price on Pittsburgh. Mr. Richberg pledges a schedule of basing points at or very close to places of actual production, "and in no instance outside the immediate area of their production." This pledge certainly should be maintained.

Relief also is promised from the code provision by which the freight charge to a customer is at the all-rail rate even when the iron or steel actually is delivered by waterway or motortruck.

The further point of major criticism is the provision in the code that no new price on iron or steel shall take effect until ten days after it had been filed by the producer with the secretary of the Iron and Steel Institute. This has been characterized by one commentator close to the working of the codes as the "period of intimidation," and the Federal Trade Commission's report contains several pages of excerpts from correspondence in evidence that the ten-day waiting time has been used to dragoon producers into line on proposed prices. It should be eliminated, and the prices quoted should be current prices.

Even then, a section remains which certainly seems pretty objectionable if the individual producer is to have any freedom to bid for the good will of the consumer when he believes he can make steel cheaper than the rest of the industry. This provides that if upon investigation the board of directors of the Iron and Steel Institute believe any filed price unfair, "having regard to the cost of manufacturing," they may require the manufacturer to file a new price or may file one for him if he fails.

Finally, it may be asked seriously whether the code section which forbids construction of any new blast furnace or open hearth or Bessemer steel capacity should remain in effect.

The steel industry code, of course, is only one of those requiring attention if monopolistic price controls are to be avoided. Unless some very reassuring changes are brought out by Thursday, the public may feel the need for some more effective agency in place of the departing Darrow board.

Overcoming Limitations

LIEUT. PAUL CODOS and Capt. Maurice Rossi, making a brilliant crossing of the Atlantic in the difficult east-to-west direction, completed their flight a few hours after the streamline train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the Zephyr, had broken all records for an extended trip by train, covering the 1017 miles from Denver to Chicago in 13 hours and 5 minutes.

Speed has been served once again, speed that increases unbelievably with each passing year. The Frenchmen have made a notable attempt at a long distance record against the worst conditions. The train had shown that the railroad is now keeping step with the airplane, that while the airplane can still go almost twice as fast, it is not going to maintain the four-to-one advantage over the railroad that it has had in the United States.

The airplane has shown its speed and ability. Today engineering skill is directed toward making pay loads possible, but without sacrificing increased speeds. The train has long had load-carrying ability. But it has lacked speed, and has found aviation competition a serious problem. The best regular train of the Burlington line travels from Denver to Chicago in 25 hours and 46 minutes. Cutting 12 hours and 41 minutes from that schedule is sufficient comment on what the streamline train will mean to railroading.

Airplanes became possible when resistance to something that seemed as vague as air was overcome by light weight and elimination of unnecessary projections. The railroads have found that as they also turn to light weight and the elimination of resistance, they too are speeding up.

Thus as men apply power intelligently, resistance is reduced and faster, smoother, more certain progress is assured.

Challenge to America

Book of the Day

"O BEAUTIFUL for spacious skies!" sang Katherine Lee Bates, poetess. "O beautiful for pilgrim feet. . . . America! America!" Not so Mr. Van Wyck Brooks. From "America's Coming of Age" in 1915 to "Sketches in Criticism" in 1932, Mr. Brooks has devoted himself patiently, brilliantly, remorselessly to the task of shaking American complacency to its foundations. Yet he has never remained content with iconoclasm. His purpose has always been to point the way to a genuine American culture by building up a "resisting background" of clear thinking.

The "Lost" Generation

The present volume (THREE ESSAYS ON AMERICA, by Van Wyck Brooks. New York: Dutton. $3) gathers together his earliest studies: "America's Coming of Age," "Letters and Leadership" and "The Literary Life in America." It is astonishing to realize how many of the ideas first enunciated by Mr. Brooks in these three essays are today accepted without question wherever enlightened discussion of American problems takes place. Too often, in fact, Mr. Brooks's pattern of perception has become in lesser critics a mere formula, and he himself, he admits in his brief preface, has frequently made the mistake "of attributing to one's own country the faults of human nature in general."

Yet there was justification for the anger that rose in him as he looked at his own generation, a generation of which he wrote:

> They find themselves born into a race that has drained away all its spiritual resources in the struggle to survive, and that continues to struggle in the midst of plenty because life itself no longer possesses any other meaning. Brought up, as they have been, to associate activity almost solely with material ends, and unable in this overwhelmingly prosperous age to feel any powerful incentive to seek these ends, acutely conscious of their spiritual unemployment and impoverished in will and impulse, the more sensitive minds of the younger generation drift almost inevitably into a state of internal anarchism that finds outlet, where it finds outlet at all, in a hundred unproductive forms.

Picture Changed

The economic picture has changed since then (1918). How much the American character has changed remains to be seen. The young intellectuals of today at least have a hope. They have seen the services of certain of their numbers eagerly sought by a popular Administration; they have seen "thinkers" accepted as useful members of society! Even if the stubborn centrifugal tendencies of American life, operating through the average American's distrust of "thinkers," should temporarily drive the intellectual back into the groves of academe and set expediency in the saddle once more, nevertheless the visioned possibility of fruitful and inspiring coöperation remains.

Nothing that Mr. Brooks has done has been of more value than his demonstration of the tragic dichotomy of American life, the lack of community between "high ideals" and catch-penny actualities, university ethics and business ethics, Good Government and Tammany, academic pedantry and pavement slang. His great mistake has been in underestimating the spiritual influences already at work in America making idealism practical. Rightly considered, these essays are simply a renewed challenge to positive spiritual thinkers to prove the efficacy of their ideals on the human level.

ROBERT PEEL.

Squire of Dames

HE WAS red-faced, bald-headed, tanned, muscular, certainly neither down nor out, but with a look of bewilderment about his eyes that led me to sit down beside him upon the park bench, under the palms, facing the sea.

"Pleasant day," I said.

He agreed without enthusiasm.

"Been in Florida long?" I asked.

He said about two months.

"A fine climate," I ventured.

He admitted it.

"Wife with you?"

"No, I— That is— No, I ain't married." He smiled faintly. "Nor yet I ain't what you'd call single," he added, smiling again, "but I'm traveling with what you might call a harem and, I don't mind telling you, they've pretty nigh got me buffaloed."

I was sympathetic and soon he was telling me his story.

He was on his first trip south, a bachelor farmer from Iowa, normally cheerful, he insisted, but the past few weeks had told on him.

"I guess I just started in too late," he sighed. "Women's ways may be all right but, if a man's going to learn 'em, he ought to start in young. It's like a man buying a tractor, when he's worked forty years with horses. His boy'll know its hull bag of tricks when he's still yelling 'Whoa!' when he wants the blame thing to stop.

"Understand I ain't saying one word against Lide or Carrie. Sister Lide, she's as fine a woman as you'd want to know: good Christian, fine housekeeper, all that. Carrie is my brother Jim's first wife and she's just as good as what Lide is. They're both of 'em widows, and the nicest kind of women. We split our expenses three ways and they're paying their full share and doing more'n their share of the work, at least they think they are and I guess mebbe they *are*. The trouble, most likely, is just with me—not knowing the ways of women.

* * *

"You see, when a man's batched it thirty years, cooked his own victuals, made his own bed, done most everything except his laundry— Well! They say you *can* teach new tricks to an old dog, but I say it's hard on the dog. You drove down?" he asked abruptly.

I said I had.

"Stop at any camps and tourist homes?"

"Sometimes."

"Well, right there our trouble started. They was tired that first night, we'd done pretty nigh 400, and I says, 'Girls, don't you bother, I'll arrange everything.' (We'd sized up the place from the outside and it looked about right to us.) In five minutes I was back. 'Got everything all fixed up,' I told 'em.

"'Did you look at the beds?' says Lide.

"'No,' I says, 'was I supposed to?'

"'Where's our rooms?' says Carrie.

"'Why—I dunno,' I says. 'They said they'd take care of us all right.'

"'Everything looked clean?' says Lide.

"'Sure,' I told her.

"'Have they got steam heat?'

"'I dunno,' I says, 'I hope not.'

"It was the sort of a night a man wouldn't want no heat of any sort.

"'Do they serve salids?' says Carrie.

"'Heck!' I says. 'I don't know. I never ast what we'd get to eat.'

"They looked at each other and, though they was perfectly polite, I could read their minds like a book. They was saying:

"'Now ain't that just like a man?'

* * *

"Afterwards they admitted the place was about right, though Lide didn't like their salids. Nothing was said about it among us, but I knew that the *next* night they would do the inquiring and they did—at a tourist camp. They had talked about tourist camps all day. Lide could remember the Forresters, that drove to California and stopped at tourist camps and liked it. Then Carrie would happen to think of the Paddlefords that didn't find beds like they hoped they would and was kept awake all one night by a man patching up his car. Then Lide would come back with the Tippletons and that was the way it went all day; me driving and saying nothing—I wasn't long learning *that* trick.

"We must have passed twenty camps (all of 'em looked good enough to me) before we found one that suited and we turned in. I ought to have stayed right inside the car but, when they stepped out, I did, my idee being that a man ought to be there to back them up.

"Well, them two girls didn't need no backing. That tourist camp man was a nice feller. He showed 'em cabins at fifty, at seventy-five and a dollar, *all* of 'em good enough for me, and they asked seventeen questions about every one of 'em. What Lide couldn't think of, why, Carrie could. I don't mean they nagged him or nothing of that sort. No, no, they ain't that kind. They're mighty nice women, I'm telling you, but the things that they didn't want to know about them cabins—

"Well, finally we got settled. I had a shower and we all et a good supper. We slept all right, had a good breakfast and most of the morning they talked about how nice that place was. But after that, believe me, I was the *chauffeur*. I stayed with the car and let them fix for the eating and sleeping.

* * *

"Well, that's kept up stiddy and sometimes I think that I'm getting used to it and other times—Well, I ain't so sure. Carrie and Lide ain't no gossips, they never talk mean or complaining—they just *talk*. Sometimes all day it would be one thing and then they'd switch off to another, but always it's something I ain't got no interest in. Most of one week here they've talked about making over Lide's last summer crêpe de Chine by trimming it with—I think they said moron silk. At meals they mostly talk hairdressing: shampoos, finger waves, I don't know what all.

"Well, besides their talking, we had to stop every little while for one fool thing after another. I didn't mind persimmons or pecans, but every kind of new flower, or bush, or weed—! The hull car was cluttered up, inside and out, with stuff we'd pick one day and throw away the next.

"Then, on a Saturday morning, we struck the patch-quilt belt.

"You've seen it—quilts hung all over the fence palings! Well, them two girls would spot a new pattern a mile off and they stopped so often that we'd have made better time walking.

"That night I was just about ready to throw up the hull trip and start for home but I met up with a preacher from Tennessee.

"'Brother,' he says, 'don't ye grow weary. Deliverance is at hand. Tomorrow'll be better. I know these folks.'

"And he was right. Them quilt-patching women, I found out, was mighty religious. Not one quilt would they hang out on Sunday and I stepped on the gas all day and by night we was out of the danger zone.

"Well, here we be and really I've nothing at all to complain about, or mebbe the complaining ought to be on their side, not mine; but you see I've been pretty active all my life and setting around, listening to women's talk—

"Oh, my yes, it's *nice* here. And I'm mighty glad I come. That is I— Yes, I *am*. Oranges fifty cents a bushel—sometimes less! I've drunk so much orange juice it's a wonder my face ain't turned yellow. And I can't say I ain't really enjoyin' it all, only—"

I mentioned some ways in which men tourists put in their time in Florida and suggested that at the farther end of the park were checkerboards where we might try a game. He protested that he had not played in years, but he beat me in just twenty minutes. We made an appointment for next day and I am hopeful that his problem is solved—for the present, at least.

FREDERICK HALL.

Notes From Peiping

Modernizing Telephones PEIPING is about to experience its greatest innovation since the arrival of street cars in 1924. The telephone administration is preparing to install an automatic system. Except for those who sentimentalize over the picturesque backwardness of the former capital, few will lament the change. It is estimated that Peiping has about 18,000 telephone subscribers. This is about 10,000 less than in 1927, the number having decreased sharply after the removal of the seat of government to Nanking in 1928.

* * *

Temple Used For Exhibits A new use has been found for the Tai Miao, or Temple of Ancestors, which in Manchu days was considered the most sacred spot in Peiping except the Temple of Heaven. Cheek by jowl with the ancestral tablets of Chien Lung and Kang Hsi will be staged this month an exhibition of native products collected by the nine government railways from among the districts they serve. This is the third exhibition of the kind to be held in China. The first took place at Nanking two years ago and another drew large crowds at Shanghai last year.

* * *

Ancient Trees Destroyed Public indignation has been aroused in Peiping by the destruction of a number of 500-year-old cypresses on the grounds of the Temple of Heaven. Under the shade of these stately trees herds of sacrificial cattle browsed in bygone days as first Ming and later Manchu emperors of China ascended the marble altar at dawn to kneel in reverence before the Ruler of the Universe. About seventy of the cypresses, including some which are believed to have been planted by Emperor Yung Lo in about 1420 A. D., have been cut and sold as firewood. The Bureau of Temples asserts that the trees were diseased and that permission to dispose of them was obtained from the Ministry of Home Affairs at Nanking.

* * *

Lama Priests Chant Peace More than 400 miscellaneous religious objects, ranging from sacrificial vessels to large images, have been stolen from the Lama Temple in Peiping, an official investigation has revealed. Among the most outstanding of the missing relics is a large image of the so-called "Laughing Buddha." How this could have been removed without cognizance of the authorities remains a mystery. Most of the 200 lama priests in the temple are Mongols. Recently they participated in a 108-day nonstop chant for world peace.

Children Care For Library Citizenship training is carried on at a free school for Chinese children which has been opened by the Social Service Department of the Peiping Y. W. C. A. In addition to the school, which is equipped with baths, a small library of carefully selected children's books and magazines is open every afternoon for a reading hour. The care of the building and the management of the baths and library has been placed in the hands of the children themselves. This involves cleaning the building, looking after the library books, carrying water for the baths and tending the fire. These responsibilities the children, all of whom are under fourteen, take very seriously and there is a steadily growing public opinion against any who are careless of school property. The mothers of the school children also come under the care of the Social Service Department. Simple instruction is given on the care and training of children, and the effect of a clean and orderly home, however small it may be.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Beauty Teaching Needed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Almost in the manner of a paper chase you may notice wild flowers, branches of blossoms and of trees, often the good earth itself, strewn along the motorways, as evidence of the shallow mind. The freedom of the open road is mistaken for a license to privateer upon all that borders it, pastoral or landscape. Beauty is not thus to be possessed.

Parks and botanical gardens have to be policed because the despoiling of them by a minority is looked upon as nobody's business. Restraint, born of respect, ought to be everybody's business. Inculcating a love for flowers should begin within the home circle; it should continue as part of the instruction given to every child, young man and young woman in our educational institutions. Child and youth should be influenced to be guardians over the botanical kingdom. Every normal child will respond if taught to evaluate the coloration which the blossoms and the flowers bring into their lives—of which, now, they are almost unconscious. The affections of the young should extend to admiration for, and protection to, flowering plants for the beauty they bring into the world.

A people trained to appreciate and safeguard botanical life would never tolerate what some of our landscapes have inherited from this melancholy phase of motor traveling. Normal children, brought up to love the companionship of flowers, and to care for a patch (even a pot) of plant life, would never desecrate another's floral treasure, nor pillage the public domain, be it garden, park or arboretum.

PHILIP VILE.

New York.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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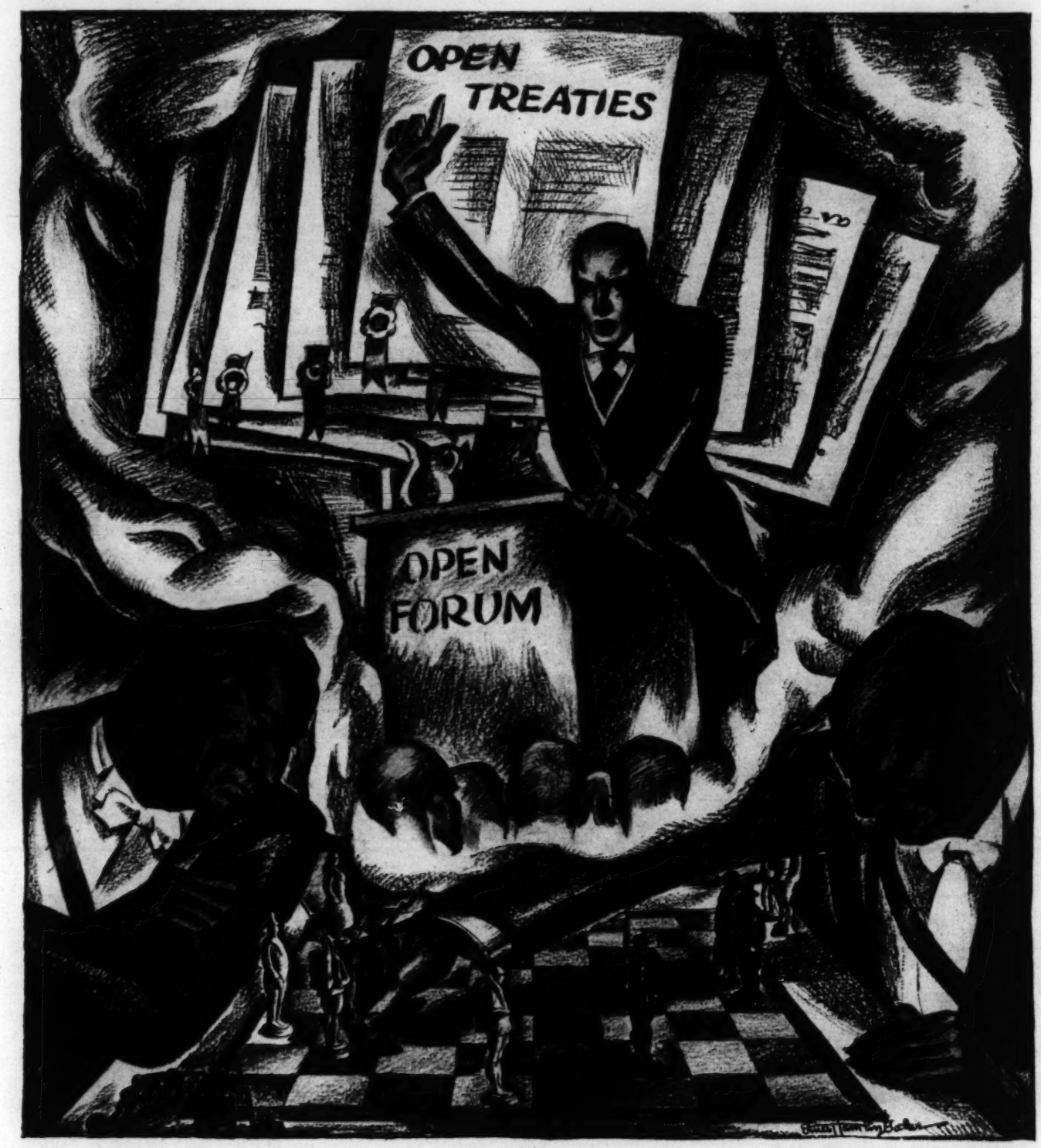


Drawn by Ernest Hamlin Baker

Must Diplomacy Be Secret?

By C. K. Webster

Stevenson Professor of International History, University of London

THIS ARTICLE IS PERHAPS APPROPRIATELY written in Vienna—a place which, since the days when Metternich strove to make it the center of the European system, has always been considered the special home of secret diplomacy.

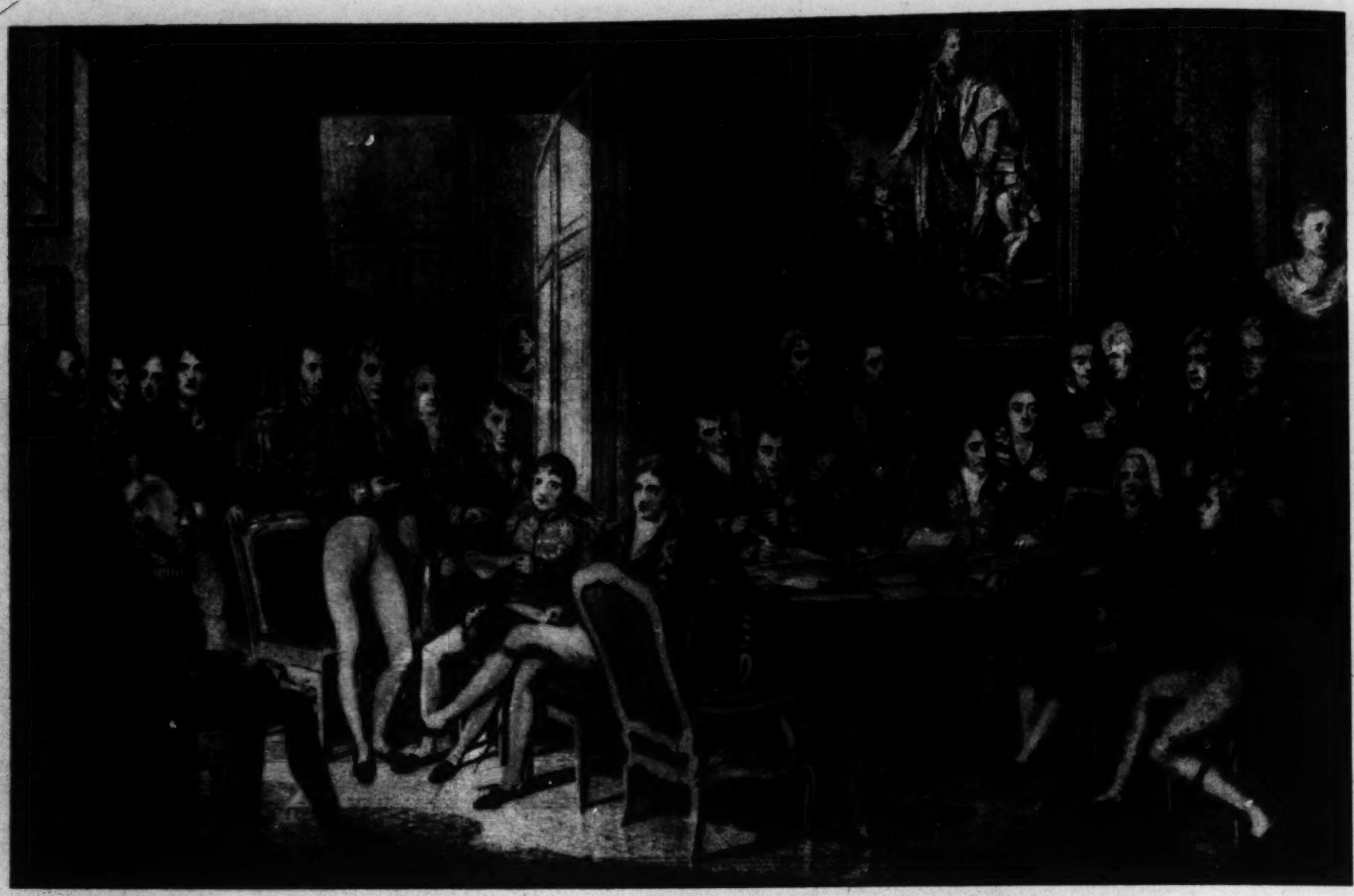
In the nineteenth century, indeed up to the outbreak of the great war, no other method was ever seriously considered in Europe. Though the example of the United States in laying diplomatic documents before the legislature and eschewing secret treaties was followed by Britain, diplomacy was always held to be the work of a few specialists who considered secrecy as indispensable to their calling.

As public opinion grew more alive and the press began to devote more attention to foreign affairs, the diplomatists invented machinery to control rather than enlighten it. Bismarck, for example, had an elaborate system to utilize both the German and foreign press to disseminate hopes and fears among the peoples of Europe. His real objects he concealed until he could expose them with the power to bring them to fruition which he had secured by a series of secret manœuvers.

His success set the seal on his method and from 1871 to 1914 diplomacy, in spite of the issue of elaborate blue, yellow and white books, became more secret than ever. The states of Europe were divided into groups whose members were bound to one another by a complicated return of treaties, of whose contents the peoples were almost completely ignorant. Yet their whole future was determined by them and millions of men knew that they might be called upon to fight and die, if necessary, on the faith of documents hidden in the safes of the chancelleries.

Of all the great European powers, Britain alone was free—mainly, as Bismarck often pointed out, because no treaty with the island kingdom was considered of much worth unless it had been openly debated and ratified by Parliament. But Britain took part in the secret manœuvers on which the balancing system—for such it was rather than a balance of power—depended, and at moments even the United States was drawn into the hidden stream.

It was inevitable, therefore, that after the war broke out there should be an outcry against secret diplomacy, and that it should be blamed as one of the main causes of the catastrophe. But, though European statesmen yielded lip service to this natural indignation, they continued their old habits and the objects of the war were defined in a series of secret treaties which Lord Grey only attempted to defend by claiming that they were as inevitable in war as poison gas. At any rate the ideals which Grey and Asquith had laid



From a Crayon Drawing by Jean Baptiste Isabey, Engraved by Godefroy

THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA WHICH MET IN 1814-1815 TO REDRAW THE POLITICAL MAP OF EUROPE

down at the beginning of the war were obscured and overlain by a mass of agreements, some of which were quite indefensible.

From this desperate state of things the allied peoples were partially rescued by President Wilson, who insisted on an open definition of war aims and forced the allies to adopt a program which was placed before the public opinion of the world. Though the Bolshevist revolution revealed many of the secret treaties, Wilson's contempt of them was such that he made no attempt to have them abrogated, and indeed in a sense most of them were already dead and not one of them was put into full operation when the end came.

Meanwhile, Wilson, by his discussion of the aims and principles of the future settlement in speeches which penetrated into every town and hamlet on both sides of the fighting lines, had introduced a new method of public diplomacy. Wilson, it is true, had his own secret diplomacy as to methods, and in Colonel House he had an agent, such as American Presidents had always used, peculiarly suited to the task. But the fundamentals of the conflict he kept in the open, appealing with irresistible force to the peoples themselves over the heads of their rulers.

It was thus from America that the idea of the abolition of secret diplomacy came. It is indeed the only part of the new system which can be definitely claimed as of American origin. The other new ideas enshrined in the League were as much the work of Europe as of the United States. But open diplomacy was inserted in the Covenant by America and owed its prominent position to her alone.

The limits of open diplomacy were soon seen at the Peace Conference itself. Many had imagined that the clauses of the treaties would be openly debated in the presence of the world's press, whose representatives clamored for access to the secret meetings of the "Council of Ten." Wilson had, of course, never thought of such a thing. But he probably intended that there should be more public discussion than actually took place of the fundamentals of the treaties, as there was of the Covenant itself. But though the treaties were negotiated in secret they were openly arrived at in the sense that there were no secret understandings or agreements connected with them.

Part of Wilson's program of open diplomacy was secured for the future by inserting in the Covenant a clause making compulsory the registration of treaties between members of the League.

This device has in fact been very successful. During the last 14 years, whatever else has disturbed and alarmed public opinion, the world has at least been free from the fear that its future was being signed away in secret agreements. Should the Covenant be abolished or emasculated it is almost inevitable that a new crop of secret treaties will come into existence.

Meanwhile Wilson's other method of bringing public opinion to bear on the most difficult problems of diplomacy had been adopted and extended by Lord Cecil. It was he who secured the opening of the debates of the Assembly, and there for the first time the most intractable and dangerous disputes between nations were discussed in a public forum.

* * *

There can be no doubt either that this policy had considerable success. Naturally, statesmen could not avow all the motives that moved them and the peoples for whom they spoke, any more than statesmen in legislative bodies can do so. But they had to expound and defend their policies at the bar of public opinion, which sometimes exercised great influence on the result. In this way during the most hopeful days of the League, M. Briand and Herr Stresemann were able to bring their two countries nearer together, though still far from the point where they themselves wished to go.

But the League Assembly was after all not a place of negotiation but rather of review and discussion. The world's diplomacy was still carried on mainly outside the League and by the old methods. The Council of the League did not adopt the device of public discussion for such part of it as fell to its share. As it gradually drew to itself more of the principal problems, it did, however, to some extent use new methods. At the request of Lord Cecil, Mr. Balfour in 1921 secured the first real open meeting of the Council to deal with the Polish-Lithuanian question, while Cecil himself, in 1923, used the weapon of public discussion at the Council meetings during the Corfu dispute.

How secret League diplomacy could be, however, was seen in 1926 when it was revealed that Spain had years ago received a promise of a permanent seat from France and England. But after the failure of the special Assembly of 1926, Lord Cecil showed the value of open diplomacy by securing an agreement by public discussion in the Committee formed to consider the reorganization of the Council, on which the very existence of the League depended.

There were other examples of its success, but few statesmen had the same faith in open diplomacy as Lord Cecil. Nor must their motives be necessarily considered as other than honorable. Sir Austen Chamberlain, for example, has always believed that states are more likely to come to an agreement if they are not forced to take up an attitude in public. But recently there has been a tendency to substitute for meetings of the Council, which, even if held in secret, were part of an ordered system of diplomacy, informal and improvised contacts between the statesmen of the great powers.

* * *

In the Disarmament Conference, diplomacy always has run underground when the moment of decision came, and of the fateful negotiations which resulted in Germany leaving the League we have only a confused account, open to every kind of conjecture and innuendo.

Germany's withdrawal caused a demand for a revision of the League. One of the motives is certainly to obtain more freedom from restraint and a more intensified secrecy during negotiation. The peoples have shown themselves incapable of settling their disputes, it is claimed, and diplomacy must be left entirely in the hands of the select few who hold the reins of power.

This reasoning would be more convincing if the other system had been fairly tried. Nevertheless, it is true that open diplomacy needs free nations to put it into force, and it is difficult to see how it can be established in a world where the free expression of opinion is being abolished in one nation after another.

Some part of the system we may, however, keep—especially the abolition of secret treaties and the open forum of the Assembly. And then, when economic recovery occurs and the world grows more sane, we may perhaps hope that the experiment of open diplomacy may be resumed with more success.

Values

By MUNRO FRASER

Child-laughter and a baby's joyous crow,
Strong eager Youth, a maiden's slenderness,
Light in a lover's eyes and simple tenderness,
Firm Manhood, growing as the trees should grow,
Mature and graceful, and the generous flow
Of sympathy drawn still from hearts that beat
With love, or wake with joy to tiny feet
That thoughtless to the yearning mother go—
All these transcend the bonds of tongue and race,
No frontier changes them from land to land,
These, the deep truths of life, can know no State;
Do they not matter more than warlike hate
Sprung from a treaty-right learnt secondhand
That in our own small life has little place?

Recovery in Double Harness

The President Must Choose Between Keeping Reform in His Program or Subordinating It to the Kind of Recovery That Will Give Free Rein to the Profit Motive

By H. B. Elliston

IN THE DEBATE BETWEEN recovery and reform which marks the turning point of the President's first year of office, one fact is clear—reform is becoming politically more difficult as recovery takes hold of the American economic system. Reformers were in the ascendant a year ago. Today the voice of the proponents of unregulated and unhampered recovery—the so-called rugged individualists—is heard over the land.

This is our old friend, the profit motive, speaking. No good will be served by criticizing that motive as such. For, no matter what may be said in boom eras, when we hear so many protests that service comes first, profit is the mainspring of individualistic enterprise. As Sombart says, the very symbol of individualistic enterprise is the account book; "its life-value lies in its profit and loss account." The business man who says that he is not in business for his health expresses the same thought in a different way. No economic enterprise can be maintained for long if it is not yielding a profit on its operations. If it is running into loss, it will be closed down, or else buoyed up by the hope that sooner or later red ink will be replaced by black, meantime existing on its past accumulations. *More worth while than mere criticism of the profit motive is an assessment of the part that unregulated profit plays in the ups and downs of individualistic enterprise.*

The unregulated profit hopes of individualistic enterprise bear within them the seeds of their own destruction. In a word, the destroyer is speculation. Hope of profits leads to exuberant and speculative production. To enterprisers in a state of free competition, there is a constantly recurring tendency to overreach the buying power of consumers' (mainly wage earners') purses. But the stage comes when the limit of effective demand is patent. Then, having found that people cannot be persuaded, cajoled, or (through such artificial aids as installment selling) subsidized into buying their goods, manufacturers allow their machinery to run down, so that consumers must take their fill out of the accumulated surplus.

* * *

This was evident in the midsummer of 1927 and again in the midsummer of 1929. From May to November of 1927 the index of manufactures fell from 111 to 100, and from June to October of 1929 it fell from 129 to 118. A short relapse marked the first period. Enterprise received a new impetus from easy money conditions which encouraged almost all America to run into debt in helping at the consumers' end to keep up a high rate of individualistic enterprise. In the second period no artificial expedient saved the country from descending into the trough. Inexorably the depression deepened. Business became increasingly engulfed in fears. When President Roosevelt took office in March, 1933, the earnings statements for 1932 were coming out, and they revealed its parlous state. As will be seen in the accompanying chart, the returns on manufacturing operations changed from a gain of 10.8 per cent in the boom years to a deficit of 0.6 per cent in 1932. There has probably not been so much red ink used in the history of the United States.

Nothing is more bewildering to the layman than the variety of explanations offered for business depressions. Somewhere in the process he himself leaps into the controversial arena and contributes his own explanation! What has already been taken for granted here as the basic cause is the tendency of production to run away from the effective demand in consumers' purses—or, in more personal terms, the disparities in the rewards which different economic groups take out of production. Perhaps that is not the whole

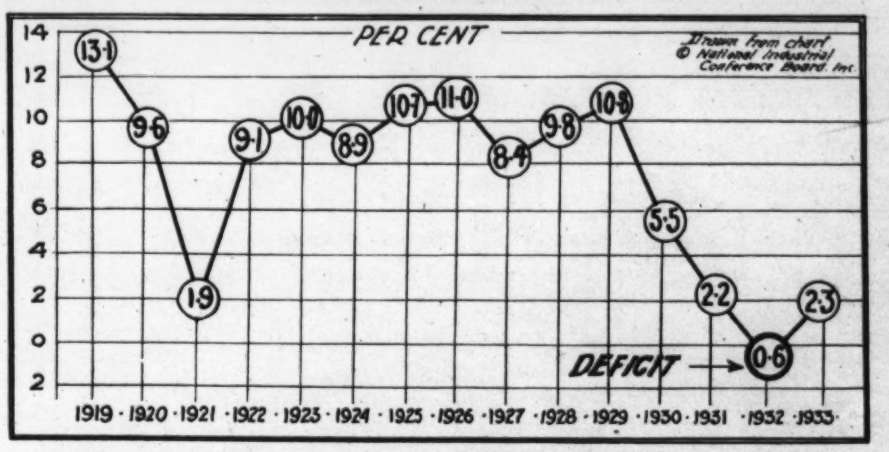


Chart Showing Yearly Profits of the Manufacturing Concerns in the United States. Deficits in 1932 Came Out of Reserves.

story. But it is sufficient to explain a great deal about business depressions.

Students of the boom era are now endowing the country with their data about the extent of those economic disharmonies. The National Bureau of Economic Research, for instance, has issued a tome called "Economic Tendencies in the United States," by Prof. F. C. Mills. According to Professor Mills, the general index of real wages advanced by 2.1 per cent a year during the eight years following 1922. But common stockholders (enterprisers) gained in real income at a rate of 16.4 per cent a year! Professor Mills shows that nothing like this disparity has occurred in the history of modern America. He concludes:

"The economic insecurity, the marked inequalities of distribution, the collapse that crowned the expansion, we must learn to avoid. But the period brought also increasing productivity, an expanding volume of production, an advance in the real rewards of the average man—desirable objectives all, under any economic system. A fruitful lesson concerning the attainment of those objectives is to be learned from the experiences of the last decade, if we have the wit to profit by them."

To the Government, and particularly to the President, was bequeathed the task of reviving the corpus of stricken private enterprise. This job was part of the mandate at the polls. But it was also the mandate of prostrated industry and agriculture. Fears had been encrusted in so much despair that they both turned to the Government to save them. This is by no means as unusual as is often thought. Both agriculture and industry, while extolling rugged individualism, are constantly inviting help from the state in order the better to earn remunerative prices. Tariffs are merely one example. There are many others. So there was nothing unusual, save in the extent of the desperation, in the spectacle a year ago of private enterprise knocking insistently at the door of the state for help.

Individualistic enterprise, clearly, could be revived only by the lure of remunerative prices, or profits. Was that the original intent of the New Deal? To the world, yes. In those early days of the Roosevelt program, it used to be the fashion to talk of the Roosevelt goal simply as the restoration of a new or profitable price level. The 1926 level was mentioned. Millions of Americans mistakenly think that the President mentioned it himself. What he did, however, was to talk only in a general way about the restoration of the price level. But of late he has made no such references, as this was always an oversimplification of his goal.

* * *

What interests the President is *the reëstablishment of a just relation among groups of prices*—farm products to factory products, industrial executive bonus-salaries to wages, utility rates to other service charges, and so on. He wants some to go up, some to come down. Translate these impersonal terms into the persons dependent upon them. Then one begins to see the social significance of the New Deal as the reapportionment of the economic product on an equitable basis. He wants to put America back to work. But he wants just as much to put America back to work with a new sense of direction and a new sense of social responsibility. In the language of the times, one is recovery, the other reform. Mr. Donald Richberg's phrase for both is "organized individualism," or regulated recovery. The aim is an ideal, not a system. It is a philosophy of government responsibility to insure by *supervision* and *coöperation* a new ethic in individualistic enterprise by substituting a "concert of interests" for dog-eat-dog economics.

To read much of the recovery versus reform comment, one would imagine that the Government had strangled recovery in the interests of regulation. The figures do not bear out this impression. Balance sheets show that business is back on a profit basis. For 1933, as the accompanying chart shows, there has been a sharp swingback in the returns on manufacturing operations, from a deficit of 0.6 per cent in 1932 to a gain of 2.3 per cent.

But these profits have come more out of the redistribution of existing income than out of the creation of new income. Data recently published by the Department of Commerce, which has had the help of the National Bureau of Economic Research, shed some light on the subject. National income increased 3.7 per cent in 1933. In view of the great activity of the New Deal during that year, and the ballyhoo and extravagant claims made in its behalf, the result may seem surprising. But the public mind has been befogged by reports of the beneficial results of the New Deal to the "forgotten" sections of the population. It has mistaken them for an advance in national income. What has happened is that "forgotten" men have benefited at the expense of others, mostly, as the income tax returns bear witness, of the middle class salariat.

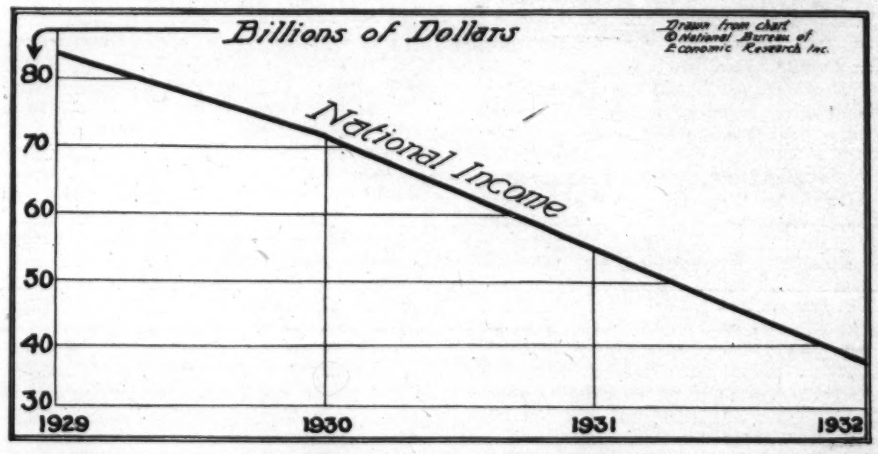


Chart Showing the Drop in the National Income.

Nevertheless, as the figures show, this redistribution has been enormously helpful to prostrated business. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson once reminded us that a millionaire can consume no more eggs for breakfast than the working man. Depression immobilized the surplus of the millionaire which is normally returned to the body economic in new investments. It was therefore withdrawn from the kind of employment which would provide the means whereby more eggs could be consumed. Under President Roosevelt, public credit began to be used to mop up the millionaire's surplus till private credit revived. The Government started to borrow money outside its ordinary budget—a process sometimes called budgetary inflation—and to distribute it in relief and work schemes to urbanites whom the depression has deprived of income. Similarly with the farmers. The urban consumer, who still had cash resources, was mulcted through the processing tax in order that the farmer, who had not seen hard money for many a moon, might share them. Thus the jobless and the farmer have been restored to their status as customers for factory goods, and business profits, in consequence, owe a great deal to this new redistribution of the national income.

"Hands off" is now asked by some and relaxation of regulation by others in order, as is pointed out so often, that new production shall be stimulated. In every way this is desirable. There is a great hole in the national income which still remains to be filled. Fully half of the national income, as the accompanying chart shows, disappeared in the depression, and it can be replaced only by fresh creations. Simply to use an inadequate national income and siphon the surplus of the haves to the have-nots is not true national progress. It is merely part of the answer to the economic riddle. We must have fresh production as well as proper distribution.

Here is the dilemma. Individualistic enterprise can be primed to fill up that hole in the national income only by the promise of future profits. Social stability is based on supervision of all economic rewards by some agency outside of business which will prevent any tendency of profit-making to get out of proportion to other economic rewards. Will business coöperate on these terms?

The question cannot be answered. It must be merely posed. The answer lies in the human heart much more than the human mind. Agriculture believes so fervently in government supervision that it has consented to the translation of supervision into policing in the compulsory cotton control of the Bankhead Act. But, then, agrarian profits are more or less limited. Manufacturing enterprise, whose profits have so often become profiteering, is not so complaisant. It clings to the view that government supervision should eventually be superseded by self-government. Its view has already become a campaign, and "hands off" is nowadays just as much a slogan as "hands on" was last year.

For Honor of Country and Glory of Sport

Athletes of Many Nations Are Preparing For the Next Quadrennial Chapter of the Olympic Games to Take Place in Berlin in the Summer of 1936

By Avery Brundage
President of the American Olympic Association

Opening Ceremonies of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles, California, in 1932.

AVERY BRUNDAGE

© Keystone Photo Service, Los Angeles

INTERNATIONAL AMITY, still a deferred dream in the world of political affairs, is an accomplished fact in the realm of amateur athletics. The record of mutual understanding, sympathy and friendliness, written by the sportive youth of many nations, will be augmented by another quadrennial chapter of the Olympic Games in Berlin, Germany, in 1936. Athletes everywhere even now are visualizing this event.

These games will mark one more step toward the goal of those leaders of amateur sports who carry the hope of developing a better human race through the influence of the Olympics. For the result of each set of games is something more than the mere designation of a few athletic champions. If it were only this the games would be largely waste effort.

We see the Olympic attitude developing a race of men actuated by the principles of sportsmanship they learned on the playing field, refusing to tolerate different behavior in other enterprises of life. It is a stock physically strong, mentally alert, and morally sound. It is a race of men and women not to be imposed upon, because it is quick to stand for right and well prepared to do so; a type ready to help an adversary beaten in fair combat, yet fearlessly opposing injustice and unfair advantage.

The games, a revival of the ancient contests which graced the Golden Age of Greece, celebrate at Berlin the beginning of the Eleventh Olympiad. They also complete an era of 40 years during which the officials and leaders of athletics in 50 nations, motivated by a common interest in the high ideals of amateur sport, have assembled in harmony at regular intervals to administer world-wide amateur athletic affairs. During four decades these athletic representatives of many nations have standardized rules and regulations and attracted the interest of a substantial portion of the population of the world to amateur sports and games.

This interest, spreading to the five continents, symbolized by the five linked circles of the Olympic emblem, grows with the years and with it has come a general realization that the physical benefits are as nothing compared to the character building resulting from participation in athletic sports.

By gathering quadrennially these many thousands of contestants, officials, athletic leaders and their followers from all over the world, for a fortnight of friendly association in the clean atmosphere of good sportsmanship and good fellowship, the Olympic Games have advanced the cause of mankind. No other force working in the world today has been more influential in promoting the cause of peace and good will.

These contests have become a vast enterprise. No sooner is one set of games completed than work is started on the next, four years hence. This applies not only to the country holding the games, where finance and facilities must be provided, but also to all the nations which take part. Those who failed to gain their share of the honors in one set of games begin at once promoting, organizing and training in order to make a better showing at those to follow. Thus the influence of the games is continuous and not intermittent. The thoughts of thousands of youths the world over are ever upon the sentiments epitomized in the oath taken by all the athletes at the opening ceremonies:

> "We swear that we will take part in the Olympic Games in loyal competition, respecting the regulations which govern them and desirous of participating in them in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the honor of our country and for the glory of sport."

Any lingering doubt of the important position occupied by amateur sport in the life of our times was dissipated at Los Angeles in August, 1932. Held during the depths of a world-wide depression, in a location which required the crossing not only of an ocean but also a continent by a majority of the competing delegations, the games of the Tenth Olympiad were a huge and unqualified success, athletically, socially and even financially. This was the greatest event of its kind ever held. The third winter games, with the representatives of 17 nations participating at Lake Placid, New York, likewise set new standards for winter sport.

No enterprise not close to the hearts of the people of the world could have inspired the sacrifices, necessary because of prevailing conditions, to send delegations from 40 nations to California to compete in the score of events on the Olympic program. This could not have happened a generation ago, and the success of the games marks the verity of the vision of Baron de Coubertin, the father of the games of the modern era, in reviving this ancient festival.

From the fanfare of trumpets announcing to the 100,000 spectators filling the stadium the opening of the games, to the closing ceremonies and the lowering of the Olympic flag, 15 days of the most intense competition under tremendous emotional strain left hardly a blemish on the record of good sportsmanship. Everything was conducted according to the highest ideals of the amateur code.

There was an élan, a verve to the whole affair which spread from athletes and spectators to the entire city. The buoyant and cheerful atmosphere of sportsmanship and friendly courtesy encountered in Los Angeles during the period of the games, contrasting with the gloom and despair prevailing elsewhere, left its impress on every visitor, and elated all lovers of sport.

A casual glance at the history of the modern games reveals how whole countries, despite previous limitations and provincial traditions, have been affected by amateur sport. For example, it was hardly a decade ago that a Japanese athlete first scored in the Olympic Games. At the last games held in Los Angeles in 1932, the Japanese team won an overwhelming majority of the honors in swimming and placed well in many other events. They also made an excellent showing in the third winter games at Lake Placid.

This achievement in the face of the rapidly advancing performances of other countries, was the result of a systematic campaign carried on throughout the Japanese Empire. National leaders of Nippon became cognizant of the possibilities of athletics in building up and developing their country and its people, and welcomed the opportunity to gain the respect and admiration of the world.

Thoroughly imbued with Olympic ideals, giving their best win or lose, displaying fair play, courtesy and good sportsmanship, the members of the Japanese delegation in California won the friendship of all those with whom they came in contact.

Twenty-two years ago, after a victory in the tryouts, I was selected as a member of the United States team, and competed in the Pentathlon and Decathlon in the games of the Fifth Olympiad at Stockholm, Sweden. Among my opponents in these same events were Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, a member of the German team, and Otto Misangyi from Budapest, Hungary. At the Los Angeles games we met again as officials and renewed the friendship begun 20 years before.

What kept the three of us interested in athletics all those years, long after our competitive days had passed? What induced us to devote our time and energy, without monetary reward, to the administration of amateur sports and games for such a long period? Nothing but first-hand recognition of the value of sport in developing the finest qualities of manhood, a knowledge of the pleasures coming through international contacts and friendships, and an altruistic desire to place the generations coming after us under the same benign influence.

As president of the American Olympic Association and a former Olympic competitor, I urge the youth of the United States with athletic talent to bend their energies to the task of winning a place on the United States team. Victory in the Olympic Games is the greatest athletic honor in the world, well worth

(Continued on Page 13)

Rubber Has Put the World Awheel

Product That Shoes and Outfits Motorcars by the Millions and Enters Into a Myriad of Other Commodities Brought Under the Control of an International Agreement

By Clifford C. Johnston

Member of the New York Commodity Exchange

ROLLING OVER THE HIGHWAYS of the world upon millions of motor wheels and entering into the manufacture of an ever-increasing number of other commodities, rubber has become such an important factor in international trade that an agreement to regulate rubber exports has been reached by representatives of Great Britain, India, the Netherlands, France and Siam and it will go into effect on Friday of this week.

The new restrictions, of great importance to the United States, which annually takes more than a half of the world's output, provide that no new plantings may be undertaken and replantings each year must be limited to 20 per cent of the existing acreage. Practically all the rubber growing areas of the world except Brazil and Liberia are affected.

The first heavy snowfall in New England used to signal an advance in rubber prices in Brazil—that was when most of the rubber was grown in South America and was used in the manufacture of rubber boots and overshoes. Nowadays, with the world on wheels, an open winter or early spring is more apt to create an unusual demand for this useful commodity in the principal markets of London, New York, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Colombo, Singapore and Batavia.

The call for more shoes for automobile wheels in the temperate zones is soon answered from the tropics by increased rubber shipments of South American grades from up-river seringaes to Para and Manaos; and of Far Eastern plantation grades from estates and native gardens to Penang, Malacca, Muar, Medan, Djambi, Pontianak, Bandjermasin, and other way stations with tongue-twisting names in Malaya and the East Indies.

Before shipment, estate rubber is processed into the two principal grades of "ribbed smoke sheets" and "fine pale crepe," but "wet slabs" from the native gardens are milled into "blanket crepes" upon reaching the way stations or in the more important market of Singapore. The leading rubber manufacturers of the Occident have agents in Singapore, Batavia and Colombo, as well as in New York and London, who buy each year for American and European mills turning out millions of rubber tires, tubes, gloves, bathing caps and toy balloons. Tons upon tons of rubber go into tubing, belting, hose, and many other useful articles made of hard or soft rubber, some necessary to but unseen in everyday manufacture—for example, 50 pounds of rubber are used in the modern automobile.

There are times, sometimes prolonged, when the factory buying agents are buying not at all or only limited portions of the more than 70,000 tons of rubber that are produced in the world monthly. However, the all-year-round harvests from the alternative-day tapping of over 500,000,000 rubber trees require continuous outlets which are provided on the exchanges of the important markets already mentioned and more particularly in the Singapore, London and New York markets, where large quantities are sold daily. Two of these are appropriately British because since 1905, when Brazilian production was first exceeded, British-owned estates in the Far East have led the steadily increasing procession of plantation rubber producers (except for the period of British restrictions, 1922-28). No rubber is grown in Great Britain, and aside from the guayule shrub, none in the United States, and yet these two countries have made the rubber industry what it is today.

Increasing rubber manufactures in Europe and in Japan and increasing production of crude rubber in Dutch and French colonies are daily extending the distribution of this raw material of so many uses, and the importance of its principal markets is being enhanced even as new markets are coming in greater prominence. The great British port of Singapore is strategically located at the crossroad junction between French Indo-China, the Philippines, Siam, Sarawak, British North Borneo, Netherland India and the Federated and Unfederated states of British Malaya.

Ewing Galloway

Singapore is a crown colony and therefore a free port into which flow, unrestricted, cargoes of rubber from Japanese, Chinese, European and native-owned estates and gardens. Chinese traders predominate there although they trade largely in the inferior rather than the "standard" grades. Here are located large mills which refine the cheaper native grades, the buying, milling and selling of which are at times controlled by powerful groups of Chinese called "kongsies."

To be successful, an American, European, or Japanese trader, broker or buying agent must gain and merit the confidence of these "kongsies" as well as of individual Chinese "towkays," whose business acumen and reliability have won for them individual places in the community. Most of the crude rubber transactions are negotiated by brokers who either use private telephone lines to communicate with the buyers and sellers or fleet ricksha pullers if personal contact is desired. Cables and radio stations provide daily contact with other markets.

Auctions are held once a week in the Singapore Chamber of Commerce. A dozen or more auctioneers representing estate selling agents take the rostrum in turn and auction off to Oriental and Occidental buyers specified shipments from various estates or lots of native sheets. Here a nod from a Chinese trader in a back corner of the room is as binding as a vociferous bid from a European or American buyer in a front row. Likewise, an elderly Chinese who so far forgets himself as to bid in Malay instead of in English has his bid promptly translated into English by the auctioneer, for all dealing is in that language. Most transactions in Singapore, however, take place outside the auction room.

The rapid modernization of telephone, mail, and telegraph services has brought the rubber marts of the world closer together—a matter of special importance in the Far East. In addition, the transmission time of telegrams by cable and radio has been cut from a matter of hours to a matter of minutes. The extension of airplane mail lines from Holland, England and France to the Far East is proving of increasing advantage in the unification of the marts. By using a seaplane, moreover, it is now possible for a rubber trader in Singapore to attend the rubber auction there and be in the Medan or Batavia markets a few hours later.

In the London market, as in Singapore, most of the deals are negotiated over the telephone, brokers usually acting as intermediaries between buyers and sellers. There is not often, however, on Mincing Lane, the rush that one notes in Singapore or the noise that is characteristic of the New York exchange. It is more common for groups to gather in the exchange rooms or in "the lane" and casually talk, at first about subjects other than the rubber transactions that they have specifically in mind. In the course of conversation an offer (to sell) is made or a bid (to buy) solicited for perhaps a lot of 100 tons of London standard ribbed smoked sheets. It is all so casual that a London rubber trader, visiting the Commodity Exchange in New York, often is at a loss to understand the tensity and excitement of the "rubber ring" there.

"Why do they make so much noise?" one asked.

With little noise and no fuss, thousands of tons can change hands in the course of an active day on Mincing Lane without "disturbing the market," that is, without causing prices to fluctuate radically. Over a period of years, however, radical fluctuations have marked rubber prices. It was in 1910, when the needs for the rapidly growing automobile industry were ahead of the growing production from the Far East, that the crude rubber price reached its all-time "high" of $3.06 a pound. Since then prices have fluctuated widely, falling to 2½ cents a pound, the all-time "low" in June, 1932. Now rubber sells at from 13 to 14 cents a pound. A change of a cent a pound for rubber makes a difference of over $10,000,000 a year to motorists alone.

Rubber buyers in Paris, Prague, Hamburg and Milan keep in touch daily or hourly with the London prices by telephone, telegraph and radio. The widely known London Rubber Growers Association is made up of thousands of estates in Netherland India, Ceylon and Malaya, all of which sell their rubber largely in the London market.

Dutch estate owners often sell their harvests in London or New York instead of in the more limited Amsterdam market. It is practicable for a British or Dutch estate board of directors to sell its estates' output for a year ahead to a New York trader with small risk as to fulfillment of the contract, provided the trader "hedges" his purchases of say 50 tons a month during 1934 by a sale on the Commodity Exchange in New York of 600 tons at a price that will cover his expenses and a reasonable profit. Through the Rubber Clearing House of the Commodity Exchange, Inc., in New York, each transaction is not only protected by margins put up by the participants in the transaction, but is guaranteed by every other member of the clearing house, including some of the foremost Wall Street commission houses.

On this New York exchange the daily transactions in the rubber ring sometimes aggregate over 10,000 tons in spite of the fact that few of the American rubber manufacturers buy directly there. Rubber trading firms in England, France, Holland, as well as in New York and the Far East, sell to the American manufacturers and often "hedge" their sales by purchases on the New York exchange.

Rubber is sold for future delivery as far "forward" as 11 months. Much of the buying is by individuals and by firms "taking a position" on the market, that is, buying in anticipation of an advance in prices. Such buying, as well as that done by regular rubber traders, is carried on through floor brokers gathered around a ring, bids and offers being made by open outcry, as on the New York Stock Exchange.

Rubber is only one of three com-

(Continued on Page 12)

Two Wives of Cabinet Members

By Corinne Reid Frazier

MRS. CORDELL HULL

MRS. CORDELL HULL, the tall, brown-eyed wife of the Secretary of State, with that soft southern blur to her speech, for 17 years was a part of the national political merry-go-round in Washington as the wife of a member of Congress from the bonny State of Tennessee. For the past year, she has stepped with him into the world limelight.

Mrs. Hull might be described as the lady who always sits at the head of the table; if not in the seat of honor, never very far away. This has led to another distinction. One could search the globe over and find few other women with her acquaintanceship in Prime Ministers. For at the World Economic Conference in London last summer, Mrs. Hull, who attended with the Secretary of State, usually "drew" the Prime Ministers as dinner partners, and those she did not draw were invariably presented to her particularly. Mrs. Hull also attended the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo with her husband last fall, and between that and the London parley, she added to her acquaintance list practically all of the Prime Ministers of the world. In addition to these, on at least two occasions she met men of more exalted rank. From Iraq, for instance, it was the late King Feisal himself who represented his country at London.

The fact that this glittering group of dignitaries was added to our state lady's list within less than a twelve-month period makes the distinction the more unique.

Mrs. Hull has followed closely every activity of "the Judge" since she became his wife 17 years ago, while he was serving in the lower house of Congress. Following "the Judge," in fact, is her principal hobby, she says. She covers him as thoroughly as though he were her "assignment" as a member of the press. When he conducts a conference, or parley, she attends every session that is open to her. If he makes a speech, she is his most absorbed listener, when that is possible, and reads his addresses verbatim when it is not.

So conversant is Frances Hull with her husband's affairs, that she does quantities of reading and clipping for him, scanning newspapers and periodicals in her spare time (when she has any, these days!) and selecting the things she knows he would wish to digest. They have a little system in this reading business, now that "the Judge" is so busy they scarcely have time to see each other, much less spend evenings reading quietly by their own fireside. Mrs. Hull leaves the pertinent clippings on "the Judge's" desk in the little study which is a part of their suite at the Carlton Hotel, for him to peruse at the end of the day, while he in turn extracts from the voluminous portfolio which goes home with him every night from the State Department any documents or papers he considers of special interest, which he marks and sets aside for her to find in his absence the next day. He often has to pore over these papers long after she has retired. Some of the treaties and economic reports, Mrs. Hull confesses, she finds a bit heavy to wade through.

"But 'the Judge' simply eats them up. They read like dime novels to him."

About that title. Although it has been more than a quarter of a century since Mr. Hull practiced law, and he has earned the right to a number of other titles in the meantime, to his wife he still is and always will be "the Judge."

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"That's what everybody called him down home where we first met," she explains, "and I couldn't imagine calling him anything else."

Out of her experiences at London and Montevideo, Mrs. Hull has formed some interesting observations. Not all of the good work of a conference, she thinks, is done in formal sessions. The wives have their share in putting international parleys over.

"At Montevideo, I noticed particularly," says Mrs. Hull, "that the women unconsciously became ambassadors of good will. The friendly spirit engendered through the delightful contacts made by all of us outside the conference halls—at the innumerable entertainments arranged for our pleasure—was, I think, an accomplishment of more lasting moment than any of us realized at the time. Long before the six weeks' session adjourned we were like one big family, and had formed such warm attachments that when the hour of departure came, I, for one, felt I was leaving many very dear friends behind me."

The problem of entertaining and being entertained has become so complicated in the Hull household that finally the Secretary and his wife faced the decision: To go or not to go. "You can't go half-way, in Washington," she regrets. "So, finally we decided the Secretary would have to do one thing or the other—either dine out and give up his work, or give up dining out, and stick to the job. He decided to work!"

MRS. HENRY MORGENTHAU

TO SIT AND CHAT with Mrs. Henry Morgenthau is to enjoy a rare mental treat. She possesses one of the keenest feminine minds in the country today. More than this, she possesses that same outward-looking philosophy that radiates from the personality of her devoted friend, Eleanor Roosevelt.

Mrs. Morgenthau, Mrs. Ickes and Miss Perkins form the Cabinet ladies'-"political three." They alone have earned political eminence in their own right.

Eleanor Flatman Morgenthau's distinctions, although not so well-known to the general public, perhaps, are quite as unusual as those of her two sisters in politics. Following her early interest in the development of juvenile drama, national and international affairs gripped her imagination. She became a strong advocate of peace, and joined the organization headed by Anna Garland Spencer of New York, in which she labored earnestly in the effort to outlaw war.

Shortly after the World War, she stepped into the active political arena. As a member of her local political woman's organization and of the Women's City Club of Poughkeepsie she revealed unusual talents as a speaker. She addressed gatherings frequently on political and educational subjects. In 1924 she was an elector from her state, but, being a Democrat, didn't have an opportunity to cast her vote.

Mrs. Morgenthau worked with Mrs. Roosevelt in the women's division of the New York Democratic State Committee from 1924 to 1928, during which time she organized the girls' and boys' junior Democratic clubs throughout the state and assisted in organizing the women. In 1928 she made a campaign speech for Alfred E. Smith on a coast-to-coast hook-up.

During the Roosevelt campaign, Mrs. Morgenthau had the difficult job of arranging the entire radio program for Democratic women throughout the nation. With the sum of $25,000 at her command, she put through a thoroughly satisfactory program—and surprised almost everybody by turning in, not a bill for extra expenses, but a neat little surplus, when it was all over.

Bachrach

"I had to do considerable shopping around, though," she confesses with a grin. "That's the woman of it, I suppose."

Still a strong advocate of peace, although not of the visionary type, Mrs. Morgenthau believes one very practical step toward an assurance of peace would be the elimination of war's chief underlying cause—profits for the greedy.

"We may not be able to wipe greed from the human heart," she declares, "but we can remove war's satisfaction to the greedy.

"None of us, as citizens, should have ownership in anything that can be turned to war's purposes. The munitions factories should all be under government control. Take the profit out of war—and there'd be no war."

Beyond this, Mrs. Morgenthau believes the parents of the world, and the educators, have a duty they are neglecting—that of imparting to youth a psychology that would make them turn to war only as a last desperate resort—not anticipate it as an exciting game.

"It's all very well for us to rebuke our children for their interest in warlike things," she says, "but have we done anything to rob war of its glamour in their eyes?

"Our own history, unfortunately, must emphasize the two great wars out of which we have emerged a united nation. But new histories could be written which, while giving the credit due to the great characters of these conflicts, would nevertheless emphasize not the heroes of war but the heroes of peace. The constructive qualities of the work these heroes have done in molding our policies and shaping our destiny could be presented in a way to lend glamour and stir the imagination of youth as no true presentation of war's destruction could do."

Mrs. Morgenthau's three children have very definite ideas of their own on this question. One of her boys is following in his mother's footsteps as an ardent peace advocate, and even small Joan revealed the other day that she has been giving the matter thought for some time.

"Mother," she said, "what do you think about this peace and war business? We're voting on it at school."

"What do you think, Joan?" replied Mrs. Morgenthau. "You surely don't believe in war, do you?"

"Well, I used to," said 11-year-old Joan seriously, "but I've thought a lot about it and when we were told to vote I just couldn't make up my mind to vote at all, because, if there is a war, I suppose we'd have to defend our country. I want to be patriotic."

So, Mrs. Morgenthau explained the patriotism of keeping one's country out of war.

"Joan's problem is the problem of the average American, I believe," concluded Mrs. Morgenthau. "Loyalty to country seems to be in conflict with a desire for peace. That conflict should not exist—and would not, if we were educated for peace instead of for war, if we spent some of the money, for instance, that is used annually for target ammunition, and weapons of war, so soon outmoded, for the development of healthy children, trained and instructed in the art of peace.

"I believe in economic boycott as a practical substitute for war, and I believe in teaching every man, woman and child in the land that patriotism to his country demands that he fight with his brain against the propagandists whose aim is to profit by war."

One scarcely can leave the subject of Eleanor Morgenthau without mentioning Fishkill Farms, for this spot, their summer home in New York State, is very much a part of her life. She is a "lady farmer" at heart, she says—if that's the equivalent of the gentleman of the species.

What Are the Signs of a New Dawn?

In Spiritual Receptivity Lies the Way to Mutual Understanding and Brotherhood Between the Nations, and a New World Order

By Aimée Burdett Dawes

IN TIMES OF GREAT STRESS and confusion, men strain their eyes forward, seeking light in the darkness. The star presaging a new day is the eagerly awaited sign of the times. And so today, in spite of hope deferred, the question persists, "What are the signs of its coming?"

In the earlier days of the world depression much was heard of "signs of recovery," especially in countries where the national temperament was in general optimistic and hopeful. Particularly in the United States, what was hoped for was a return of the recent era of prosperity; the recognition had not yet dawned that men stood on the threshold of a new age which must discover a much deeper, truer and more universal sense of prosperity.

The "signs of recovery" looked for were therefore, quite naturally, external and material, though an effort was made to build up "confidence"—on an increasingly insecure basis. Such "signs" were continually acclaimed, but they appeared only to deceive, like desert mirages, and as each faded, discouragement grew.

At last a better understanding dawned. What we need is a spiritual sign, men said. It is a spiritual "lag" that affects the world. We have created a complex civilization, machines of fabulous wealth and potentiality, but we have neither the courage nor the conscience to control them.

From that time, there has been a growing recognition that the signs of the new dawn must lie in spiritual assets, that it is they alone that have it in their power to lead to recovery—that what is wanted is a new spirit, a "new deal" in social justice, as President Roosevelt has so emphatically put it.

More than 1900 years ago the world stood at the dawn of a great spiritual discovery which was to be a message of recovery to all future ages. This new age was heralded by the appearance of a star and the birth of a babe in a little village in Judea. The sign for all those who had eyes to see and ears to hear was explicit. "And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger." (Luke 2:12).

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May not this sign offer a message and a warning to humanity today? He who was to be the fulfillment of its hopes—when his message should be understood and accepted—was to be found, at his birth, not where ambition and desire might expect, but laid in a lowly stable.

Surely this "sign" of a far-off time is equally true today and indicates that the beautiful quality of humility in men and nations is the first essential of real recovery.

Meekness is not a popular virtue, and it is a much misunderstood one. It was not considered a virtue at all in the ancient world which confused it with weakness. But Christianity has crowned it, since the great exponent of Christianity was not only the meekest but also the mightiest of men. Essentially it is one with teachableness of spirit.

What are the signs of the appearing of such a spirit today? If we were to regard mere change of governmental forms and systems as indications of this teachableness, the answer would certainly be encouraging. Changes in social systems and forms of government have been continuous since the great war, sometimes sweeping all before them, as in Russia, Italy and Germany. But these changes do not of necessity indicate that teachableness of the spirit which will be the forerunner of true recovery.

In recent years, nation after nation has been forced by adversity into what may be described as the exterior gesture of humility. We know, only too well, that something is seriously wrong with present systems, and we are bent on some sort of change.

But meekness is a fundamental quality which involves not so much a change of methods as a change of heart. If this change of heart is taking place, then truly we may welcome the dawn.

* * *

Again, what are the signs? Perhaps one of the most encouraging was to be found in the address by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Federal Council of Churches.

"The impression left by the picture of this distinguished public official pleading for 'changed hearts' as the only ultimate cure of our economic situation was moving in the extreme," says the Federal Council Bulletin. "Laying aside his manuscript, he called upon ministers and other teachers to devote themselves to making unselfish hearts, eager and willing to serve the common good, while others in public life develop the changed social machinery to match the changed hearts." Surely here is evidence of earnest desire for teachableness of spirit.

Another sign in this direction was the stand taken in England by the Archbishop of York, when he proposed that any surplus in the budget should be applied to restore the reductions made in unemployment relief rather than to reduction of the income tax, although this was the highest in the world. The Archbishop's argument as presented in the London Times is that "Christian regard for our neighbor requires us to seek first the good of those who are in the greatest need." The issues involved have caused much debate, but the trend of the argument is unmistakable.

In the international sphere the signs are conflicting and not easily to be interpreted. There is general dissatisfaction and disillusionment with regard to the results achieved by the League of Nations in the promoting of world peace, a sense of frustration in connection with all efforts leading toward disarmament, and the growth of nationalism as opposed to internationalism throughout the world.

So serious indeed is the growth of this later spirit that Mr. Arnold Toynbee, director of studies in the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, writing in the Jan. 24 issue of this magazine section, and commenting on the stupidity of world public opinion in the face of the dangers involved, caustically remarks, "We offer the spectacle of sheep going to the slaughter."

Yet there is abundant evidence, in most of the countries of the world, of a genuine desire for peace on the part of both governments and people. Why has so much labored and earnest effort in this direction proved unfruitful?

* * *

An intelligent observer from another world would probably not find it difficult to detect the cause of our failure. "If I understand aright," he might say, "in your world you recognize and obey, in the physical realm, the absolute authority of law; but in the moral sphere, particularly in the conduct of political and international affairs, you appear to be unconscious of any all-embracing, self-enforcing laws of like authority. This seems most strange to me, for surely such laws exist." "Do you not think," he might add, "that it is your ignorance of and disobedience to these laws which have led to your present confusion and distress. To attempt to ignore unalterable law is surely the height of folly."

He would be right, of course. The laws of justice, mercy, honesty, are all-embracing, self-enforcing laws of that divine Principle which, though unseen and denied by the material senses, is yet omnipotent; and disobedience to these laws brings dire results to men and nations, as recent years have conclusively proved. Are there indications in the international sphere of a dawning recognition of these facts?

The signing of a pact between Germany and Poland renouncing the use of force in the settlement of conflicting issues between the two nations may be one such sign. But is it a genuine one? Does this pact show a change of heart or a mere change of policy? Is it built on the clear-sighted recognition that, as a method of adjusting difficulties, war is stupid, brutal and unsuccessful, or is it a mere sop to world public opinion and to world necessity?

If it is a genuine gesture of conciliation, surely we have here an authentic sign of recovery. For Poland's resolve to retain the outlet held essential to economic opportunity, and Germany's resentment at the existence of the so-called Polish Corridor, have during post-war years constituted one of the most serious danger spots of Europe. The decision between these two nations to renounce, while the pact endures, all thought of war, if it is truly an effort of conciliation, is evidence of a substantial victory.

And then there is the growing recognition that methods for securing international peace need overhauling; that justice, everywhere and always, is the only sure foundation of a stable peace; and that to find a realistic and acceptable method of correcting flagrant examples of injustice must be the first effort of international peacemakers. All these are hopeful signs.

It is true that the international situation is beset with difficulties, that there are ominous clouds that seem to portend war. But it is also true that the darkest hour precedes the dawn. Clouds do not of necessity portend the thunderous onslaught of war. They may be; they should be, but harbingers of rain—that blessed quality of mercy and forgiveness of past grievances which the world so greatly needs. Surely the nations may yet prove willing to forgive and forget and join hands in building up a new world; ready to explore the possibilities of mutual esteem and brotherhood as a protective shield rather than reliance upon material armaments.

* * *

After all, it was to meekness and not to the warlike or acquisitive instinct that centuries ago the promise of a true prosperity was given. The great Nazarene said of the meek that it was they who should "inherit the earth."

It is true, of course, that the sense of abundance Jesus had in mind was far from being the same as that of the materialist, but the phrase "inherit the earth" certainly points to an abundant inheritance. It entirely excludes a sense of poverty and lack, and betokens, first, a rich bestowal of spiritual gifts, which alone bring true satisfaction, and second, sufficient for our material needs—those "added" things. A far deeper and truer sense of prosperity, this, than any mankind has yet experienced.

That great and tender invitation to meekness given centuries ago still awaits humanity's acceptance. "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest . . . for I am meek and lowly in heart . . ."

A PICTURE TAKEN FROM MATTHEW MERIAN'S ILLUSTRATED BIBLE, FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. It Illustrates the Text in Genesis 9:13, "I Do Set My Bow in the Cloud and It Shall Be a Token of a Covenant Between Me and the Earth."

Presidents Who Beli

From Roosevelt Back to Washington the List of C Many Ardent Supporters of I

By Capt. Dudley W. Knox, U.

Courtesy the U. S. Naval Institute
From the Painting "Washington Visits the French Fleet" by Percy Moran.

THE WELL-KNOWN INTEREST of President Roosevelt in the Navy, a fleet of which he will review in New York harbor on Friday, has a much broader base than mere sentimental attachment. It rests primarily upon a thorough understanding of the many-sided utility of a Navy in the national welfare, and secondarily upon his close association with the Navy itself, as its Assistant Secretary during the greatest war in history.

Unquestionably the President feels a warm fondness for the naval service. Being a fine sailor himself he shares in that peculiar, fraternal bond of comradeship which is common to all sailors. Then also from boyhood he has been a deep student of our colorful early naval history which is well calculated to arouse lasting affection.

In a speech to midshipmen last year President Roosevelt frankly declared a love of the Navy, which brought forth an enthusiastic response of cheers that had an echo throughout the service. Among other episodes through which he has greatly stimulated naval *morale* may be mentioned one in 1915 when he insisted upon going down in a submarine shortly after the tragic loss of the F-4 with all hands.

In his purely personal relationship to the Navy the present occupant of the White House has been paralleled by only three other Presidents; his kinetic cousin, Theodore Roosevelt, and the two Adamses. Between each of these four and the Navy there has existed mutually warm feelings of affectionate regard. In matters touching upon naval policy, however, "F. D." has had many predecessors in substantial agreement with him. Indeed, there are few if any other important national questions in which so great a degree of Presidential unanimity can be found. Practically all of our Chief Executives have urged the maintenance of adequate naval forces on broad grounds, and many of them have been very emphatic about it, punctuating their arguments with reasons supplied from their own experience or their deduction from history.

Washington brought to the Presidency a greater personal acquaintance with the practice of naval strategy than any of his successors have done. Throughout the latter half of the Revolutionary War he was intimately engaged in planning for the employment of French squadrons and fleets in conjunction with his military operations. In this way Washington developed into one of the most eminent of naval strategists, of which the Yorktown campaign alone bears ample evidence. "In any operations, and under all circumstances, a decisive naval superiority is to be considered as a fundamental principle, and the basis upon which every hope of success must ultimately depend" was the doctrine enunciated by General Washington in 1780.

While President he had to deal with the attacks upon our commerce by the Barbary powers, and the constant interference with our merchant ships by European nations when at war with one another. These unhappy experiences prompted him to say to Congress in 1796: "To an active external commerce the protection of a naval force is indispensable. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war. . . ."

President John Adams also came into office with a wide experience in naval affairs, gained from his long service on the Marine Committee of the Continental Congress, where it was principally his advocacy which had created the Navy of the Revolution. While President he began and vigorously conducted our naval war against French depredations on our commerce. Of this he wrote: "Perhaps no country ever experienced more sudden and remarkable advantages from any measure of policy than we have derived from the arming of our maritime protection and defense."

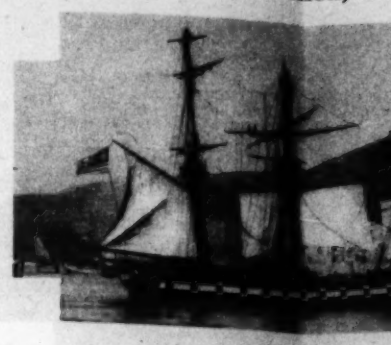
Thomas Jefferson, however, conducted the longest naval war in our history. As Ambassador to France under the Confederation his diplomacy had failed to persuade the Barbary powers to respect our commerce. As early as 1786 he was firmly of the opinion that "it would be best to effect a peace through the medium of war," and soon after taking Presidential office 15 years later he proceeded to prove the soundness of this belief. From 1801 to 1807 he directed the vigorous naval hostilities in the Mediterranean which were most effective in accomplishing his object of peace with security for our shipping.

Like his three predecessors, our fourth President, James Madison, was a firm believer in the need of protecting our seaborne commerce. It was for that reason that he undertook the unhappy War of 1812, in which the only redeeming features were the brilliance of our victories afloat, together with the defense of New Orleans in which the Navy played an important part. None exceeded Madison in his praise of the Navy.

Thus each one of our four pioneer Presidents not only were intimately associated with a naval war but also were stanch advocates of a Navy for national security, for the promotion of peace, and for the protection of our sea trade as a prime factor in the national economic welfare. Together they set for us a naval tradition so well worthy of preservation that practically all of their successors in office have adopted the same attitude toward a Navy.

After them came six Presidents whose administrations were blessed with unbroken peace. It was an era of the rapid expansion of American shipping and foreign trade. Monroe urged "an adequate naval force," first "to prevent war so far as it may be practicable," and second "to diminish its calamities when it may be inevitable." He had in mind the wholesale invasion of our inland waters with constant depredations upon our seaboard during the war then recently ended.

John Quincy Adams wanted from Congress a naval establishment "adaptable to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing." He felt it was "our destiny and duty," and "by no petty advances" to be "a great



The Constitution, an Early Repr
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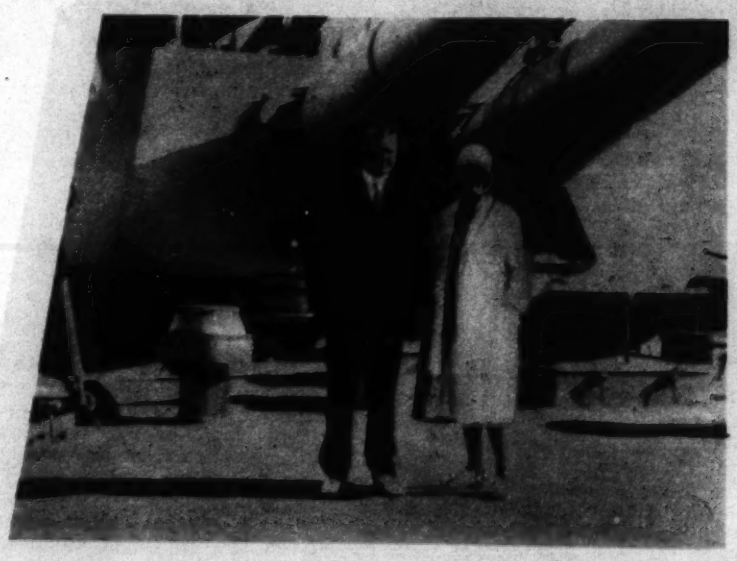
Pre-War Type of Battle

United States Naval Fleet in Its 1934 Maneuvers Off the Pacific Coast. The



Courtesy of the United States Navy Department
President-Elect Hoover and Mrs. Hoover Aboard the U. S. S. Maryland on Their Trip to South America Late in 1928.

Courtesy of the U
President Wilson Coming Aboard the U. S. S. Ore
in Seattle in 1919.

Believed in the Navy

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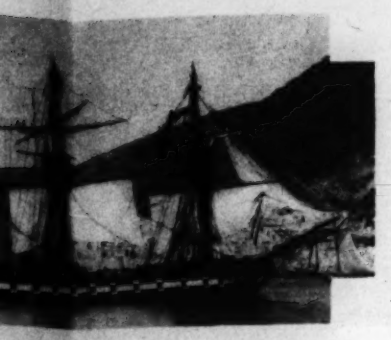
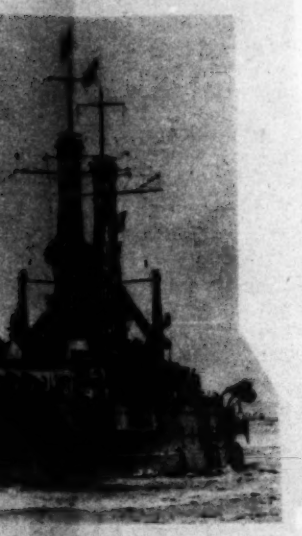
W. Knox, U. S. Navy (Retired)



tivation, an Early Representative the United States Navy.



War Type of Battleship.

International News Photos
f the Pacific Coast. The U. S. S. Colorado, Giant Battleship, in Foreground.

Courtesy of the United States Navy Department
oard the U. S. S. Oregon to Review the Pacific Fleet in Seattle in 1919.

naval power." Andrew Jackson, our second soldier President, regarded the Navy as "the best standing security of this country against foreign aggression," as an instrument to preserve peace, and as an indispensable protection to our "rich and flourishing commerce in distant seas."

Van Buren called the attention of Congress to "the rapid increase and wide extension of our commerce" and to "the absolute necessity of a naval force for its protection precisely in the degree of its extension." Tyler "most earnestly" recommended "the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant Navy" because "our exposed maritime frontier calls for protection." The next President, Polk, directed the Mexican War, and it may be therefore less surprising to find him advocating congressional support for "an increased naval force."

Then came three peace-time Presidents, omitting Taylor, who was in office scarcely four months. Fillmore was strongly in favor of improving the Navy "to give protection to our commerce and other national interests in different quarters of the globe" and "for the security of our Pacific coast (recently acquired) and the protection of our commerce with eastern Asia." The attitude and recommendations of Pierce and Buchanan were very similar. The latter found much satisfaction in the success of the large naval expedition which he sent to Paraguay in 1859 to protect our commercial interests.

We now come to Lincoln and to the tragic Civil War which so greatly altered our outlook and the circumstances of our development as a nation. Lincoln, the great humanitarian, chose the horrors of war rather than the horrors of compromised principles. In this he was very much like Woodrow Wilson, and strange to say, from directing a great war both men went through the same evolution regarding naval power. Upon assuming the Presidency neither had much knowledge of naval affairs, nor took any substantial interest in them. If anything, they were both in the beginning out of sympathy with the Navy. Yet the circumstances of war caused them to become the only two Presidents of the United States who have ever advocated the strongest Navy in the world for us. Moreover when each went out of office he had succeeded in actually providing the country with potentially the strongest Navy in the world.

International News Photos
Officers and Men Stand at Attention as President Roosevelt Comes Over the Side of the Heavy Cruiser U. S. S. Indianapolis.

Courtesy of the United States Navy Department
President Theodore Roosevelt Addressing Officers and Men on Board the U. S. S. Connecticut on the Return of Its Cruise Around the World.

In his recommendations to Congress at the end of 1863 Lincoln said: "The armored vessels of our Navy, completed and in service or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in numbers those of any other power. But while these may be relied upon for harbor defense and coast service, others of greater strength and capacity will be necessary for cruising purposes and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean."

Following Lincoln there was Johnson, who reported that he had employed the Navy to "best promote American commerce and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad." Then came the soldier-President Grant, who was emphatic in his demands for a strong Navy to enforce our foreign policies and to protect our general overseas interests. Hayes was equally earnest for sea power sufficient to advance and protect our foreign trade. He could "not too strongly urge the duty of restoring our Navy as rapidly as possible to the high state of efficiency which formerly characterized it"; this because post-war economy had reduced it to a very low ebb.

When we recall Grover Cleveland throwing down the gauntlet to Great Britain over the "Venezuela incident" when our Navy was very weak, it is not surprising to find this epigrammatic statement from his pen: "All must admit the importance of an effective Navy to a nation like ours—The Nation that cannot resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is of necessity weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage because it is not in condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice." Benjamin Harrison favored naval power because of its "wholesome influence for peace and the increased sense of security."

With McKinley came another war, largely naval in character and bringing into our possession extensive overseas territories. Henceforth this furnished him and other Presidents with an additional argument in favor of naval power. McKinley also emphasized the economic value of a Navy, which with a rejuvenated American Merchant Marine, he thought would "place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers."

With the possible exception of John Adams, perhaps the greatest advocate of a Navy that we have ever had in the White House was Theodore Roosevelt. Like his cousin "F. D.," Theodore was himself a naval historian and student, and a broad understanding of the subject enabled him to argue with convincing logic in behalf of naval power. Believing in the utility of a Navy for the promotion of peace, the elder Roosevelt put theory into practice by sending our fleet to Japan on a friendly visit when relations were strained between the two countries. The action was more than justified by its effect in transforming the Japanese attitude toward us into one of amicability. The incident gave real point to Roosevelt's dictum that "The United States Navy is the surest guarantor of peace which this country possesses."

His arguments as to the need of naval power to support national policy found practical and valuable application in his action toward starting the Panama Canal, and on other occasions. Besides stressing the value of a Navy in promoting peace and implementing policies,

(Continued on Page 15)

Among the New Books

Mexico as Seen Through Aldous-Huxleian Spectacles

Beyond the Mexique Bay, by Aldous Huxley. London: Chatto & Windus. 12s. 6d. New York: Harper. $2.75.

MR. ALDOUS HUXLEY is the most stimulating and most infuriating of writers. Everything he sees he sees afresh, he has a prose style of cool, flawless lucidity, he has an immense curiosity and a beautiful sensibility, an amazing capacity for collecting, assimilating and coördinating information. But he is one of those moralists whom human life horrifies, and his curiosity, directed by scientific training, soothed by æsthetic balms, is restrained to tasting by a profound dislike of human contacts. And the taste, in his travels along the border lines of modern and primitive cultures, is always, or nearly always, gall.

Now one does not mind gall in literature—I get great pleasure from the book of Ecclesiastes—but one does demand of writers of Mr. Huxley's capacity the quality called seriousness. The glib, the facile, the superficial generalisation, the conjuring trick with one or two facts, the exploitation of one joke—in this book Pavlov pops up on every other chapter like a Jack-in-the-box—these turn a great deal of his originality into weary intellectual impertinence. Man may be a horrifying spectacle but, at least, he is horrifying on a rather impressive scale; or again, the spectacle of man may be a gigantic comedy in the true sense of that word; but he is surely not a laboratory joke. But Mr. Aldous Huxley is so acutely self-aware that he sees through his own glibness.

* * *

"The men of earlier cultures," he writes on seeing two ethnologists at work in a Mexican patio, "were tactually aware of external reality. . . . Whereas the moderns are *voyeurs*. A squint through the binoculars and then good-by. Peeping Tom of Coventry was the first representative of scientific culture. Alas, he was born before his time."

The man who legend says was struck blind for gazing upon Lady Godiva would today, he concludes, be awarded the Nobel Prize for his studies in dermatology.

So I think we may ignore the dilettante and attend to those parts of Mr. Huxley's Central American journey where he is not grumbling but describing. The chapters on the Maya art, the long studies of the Indians in Chichicostenango, the speculations on the stelæ in Copan and the strange time obsession of the Mayas, the descriptions of the churches at Cholula—to pages such as these one turns for stimulus and profit. His power to put a place, and the sensation of a place at some precise hour of the day, on the page is unparalleled. The right word, the just phrase slide with effortless vividness into print. And when he is not forcing scientific footnotes upon us, and when the moralist fiend is not at his elbow, observation is released from its strain. I could quote dozens of instances, but one particularly has stayed in my mind: the note on the strange silence of Mexican merry-making, and how the Mexicans, when they sing, contrive "to sing inwards."

A BUST OF ALDOUS HUXLEY BY JO DAVIDSON

* * *

Mr. Huxley wandered over a considerable part of the country. He traveled by bus, train, airplane and mule and he went to places which are rarely seen by Europeans or Americans. He has certainly never written a richer book than this; and its illustrations have been scrupulously chosen.

It would be unfair to give the impression that Mr. Huxley's commentary, digressions and speculations are all superficial, mere interior decoration for oversensitive civilized senses. His hatreds are vehement, blasting and dignified, his fervors noble, his criticisms—of Mr. Chase's Mexico, for example—luminous. Throughout the book he attacks modern nationalism with an irresistible contempt; there is an interesting discussion on war, in which he attacks the theory of economic causation and argues for a World Psychological Conference—but does "not stay for an answer." His plea is that the solution of the problem lies in providing alternative and harmless orgies.

This chapter is a typical example of Mr. Huxley's "detachment." In hating the orgiastic mob-intoxications of Fascism, for example, is not Mr. Huxley, are not we ourselves, a part of the orgy? In a few moments shall *we* not be fighting? Who is to heal the physician?—this seems to me the hopeless dilemma of the "psychological" approach. But the whole interest of Mr. Huxley as a writer is his personification of the dilemmas of the extreme intellect, of the puritanical belief in extreme solutions only. There is no such thing as intellectual detachment: it is attachment to the intellect and, to requote his own quotation: "Le coeur a ses raisons que la raison ne connait pas."

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Learning to Live

Sara Alone, by N. S. Leitch. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.

IN THE FACE of the mistral Sara struggled to the top of the hill and crept into the protection of a woodsman's shelter where, in a measure of quiet, she surveyed the turmoil within her. The rest of the story of "Sara Alone," except for the last three pages, is told as Sara reviewed it to herself on that Provençal hilltop.

According to this difficult and delicately executed plan, N. S. Leitch has told the story of five years of married life. It is the experience of a young wife who finally accepted the fact that every individual has, in great measure, to go through life alone. For Sara the lesson was almost intolerable, but she was strong enough to profit by the teaching and learn how to make some order out of her baffling situation.

The theme is sufficiently common to human experience, but the circumstances of Sara Vandelt's married life were—fortunately—exceptional, for her husband was a problem beyond the common run. He was an artist who could be really happy only in his work; but he could not work unless conditions suited him and he was hard to suit. He was jealous, irritable, egotistical and not even faithful—all this notwithstanding his talent, and his anxiety to have everyone like him. Sara went into marriage with several traditional beliefs. She expected her husband to give her protection and understanding, just as she hoped to give those gifts to him. Philip, on the other hand, partly because of some boyhood experiences, wanted to live his own life.

Their trouble began when she lost her passport on their honeymoon and he lost his temper, and it went on through one unhappy episode after another, while Philip alternately loved her and upbraided her, compelled her to take their baby to spend a hot and fatal summer in Spain, raged at her because she admired his mother, and made a breach between Sara and her dearly loved guardian. For a time she left her husband but was won back, and returned to their estate in Provence—but to an essentially unchanged Philip.

Now, on the hilltop in the mistral, she saw from her review of the five years that she would always have to go back, that she could not have the community of interest that she had expected, but that she could give Philip what he wanted—a voice to answer him when he called.

The story of Sara derives charm from the sympathetic handling of an attractive character, and from the certitude with which the author deals with her material. Moving through the Provençal scenes as surely as one moves about one's own house, and just as surely moving with the convolutions of Sara's thoughts, she records them in unpretentious prose to which something in the blend of character, setting and treatment gives a kind of radiance.

W. K. R.

Theories and Facts

Critique of Poetry, by Michael Roberts. London: Cape. 7s. 6d.

Sense and Poetry, by John Sparrow. London: Constable. 7s. 6d. New York: New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.

BOTH THESE BOOKS set out to explain the extraordinary situation in which poetry is found today. Every sensitive person wants to know why poetry, that should be a continuous and revealing commentary on the changing phases of life, has now become either retrograde, as in the work of the older poets, or wayward and incomprehensible, as in that of the younger poets.

Mr. Roberts begins by clearing the ground with a chapter called "Towards a Terminology." He examines the words and phrases which have become crusted with indolence and habit. Throwing out such sterile acceptances, he invokes psychology, ethics and political and social consciousness to help him build up a new system in which "we must recognize ourselves not only as psychological subjects but also as personalities in a society; we must recognize, as the scientist has done, the value of tradition and authority, and if we speak of integrity, we must remember that the individual can attain integrity only when he becomes a part of a unified and harmonious community." And, he adds, "if we refuse to accept absolute standards to guide our judgment, we must do our best to give value to our judgments by making ourselves as sensitive, intelligent and kindly as we can."

* * *

He obeys this injunction throughout his long book. He never descends to unkind "smartness"; his intelligence is acute and his scholarship wide; and his sensitiveness is apparent whenever he quotes a passage of verse and comments on it. In his patient exploration of poetry along these lines he throws out many phrases which stick in one's mind and leaven it. I could quote a number of these, but their significance would perhaps fail to show how carefully he builds up his whole scheme of criticism. Fundamentally, of course, that scheme is to prove that "the man who is articulate is no longer helpless, and poetry can help us to become articulate: the poet makes it possible to think that which could only be felt before."

He goes on to show how the modernist poets, inheritors of the territory won by the French Symbolists, *do* enlarge the realm of human consciousness, if only we take the trouble to master their personal and eccentric tricks of idiom and technique. In this argument he quotes Mr. Sturge Moore, one of the old school, who says that "our taste grows as we act on it and recognize our mistakes or go one better than our successes." Mr. Roberts leads us inevitably to the problem which occupies the whole of Mr. Sparrow's essay; whether or not verse should be immediately intelligible, or even intelligible at all.

* * *

Mr. Sparrow clears away much of the difficulty by classifying two main kinds of obscurity. The first arises from the fact that the verse has no meaning and is not intended to have it. The words are strung together purely for the sake of pattern-making with vowel and consonant. Mr. Roberts goes still further and actually anatomizes a passage from Mr. Aldous Huxley's poem, "Mythological Incident," and gives us a graph of the consonantal sequence. He says that it forms a pattern; but I can see no pattern where there is no symmetry or opposition.

At any rate, both critics agree that this kind of verse, like many nursery rhymes, can be enjoyed for the sake of the jingle. Only the *very* leisured person, I think, can enjoy that experience today.

As for the poetry that is obscure because of its recondite meaning and emotion, or because it is written in a new idiom, our two critics here oppose each other. Mr. Roberts says that the obscurity should be dissolved by the reader. Mr. Sparrow puts the obligation on the poet. The inferences are enormous. Mr. Sparrow, finding the verse of Mr. Eliot, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Pound and their followers totally meaningless to him, accuses them of having no meaning, and demands that if they have a meaning, they shall become more skillful poets and say what they have to say through the channels of a better technique.

Mr. Roberts is more scientific. He discovers that much of the obscurity of these moderns is due to a "sense of humor which replaces one constituent of traditional poetry by something new." It may be this which makes most of this verse so unlikable, so "superior," so intellectually snobbish and so emotionally cowardly and undeveloped, like the social conduct of an adolescent. Instinctively, one agrees with Mr. Sparrow. One's intelligence, uneasy at being thwarted and probably cheated, forces one to seek Mr. Roberts's aid. But even he, with all his generous pains and care, has not succeeded in making me enjoy the verses of Mr. Ezra Pound.

RICHARD CHURCH.

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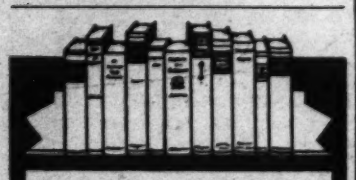

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The Communist Philosophy

A Philosophic Approach to Communism, by Theodore B. Brameld. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $2.50 net.

ONE OF THE DISTINCTIVE traits of the Communist dictatorship is the possession of a much more clear-cut and dogmatic philosophic basis than one finds in either of its contemporaries. To put it more concretely, Mussolini or Hitler can say almost anything that circumstances seem to dictate without referring to any statement of doctrine, equally binding for them and for their followers. Stalin, on the other hand, although he possesses a power in no way less absolute than that of the German or the Italian leader, could not conceivably utter a sentiment on any subject that would repudiate the philosophic interpretation of life, economics and historical development worked out by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and elaborated and adapted to Russian conditions by Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin.

* * *

Dr. Brameld undertakes to set forth this philosophic basis of Communism, to approach the social order that has grown up in Russia from the angle of its fundamental beliefs. From the standpoint of the general reader it is perhaps unfortunate that the author has found it necessary to express some of his ideas in a formidably specialized technical philosophic vocabulary. It would be a pity if this fact should limit the appeal of his admirable expository passages on the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, which are readily comprehensible and put the ideas of these intellectual pioneers of Communism in a much clearer light.

Dr. Brameld is especially fortunate in his elucidation of the intense, absolute, uncompromising materialism (the word is used purely in the philosophical sense; from the standpoint of personal life and character Lenin must be regarded as quite idealistic) of Lenin's viewpoint. Lenin agreed with Haeckel that "knowledge is a physiological process, with the brain as its anatomical organ." He believed, in his own words, that "all ideas, without exception, have their roots in the condition of the material forces of production," and that "the production of the material means of life" forms "the basis of all the historical activity of man." A number of aspects of Russian Communism, especially its implacable hostility to all forms of religious faith, can be understood only in the light of these views of its authoritative prophet.

* * *

Communism shares with certain other faiths an element of dualism, in which an unfriendly critic might even see opposition or inconsistency. On the one hand, it is based on a dogmatic conviction that the capitalist order is doomed and that only through a process of revolution and reconstruction on Marxian lines can human society advance to a higher stage. At the same time it demands from its devotees the most strenuous effort, the greatest personal sacrifices, to bring about what is regarded as an inevitable historical process.

No doubt the accepted Communist explanation of this simultaneous belief in the certainty of the downfall of capitalism and in the necessity for the most intensive individual effort to bring this about would be to the general effect that, while the whole process may be inevitable, its speed depends very much on the courage, enterprise and skill which organized Communists may display in various countries. Dr. Brameld has a good deal to say on this subject in his discussion of "active" and "acquiescent" elements in the philosophy of Communism and finds a peculiarity of Communism in the fact that "it stresses the acquiescent and the active with what seems almost an exactly equal weight."

W. H. C.

Up to 23,000 Feet

The Naked Mountain, by Elizabeth Knowlton. New York: Putnam $5.

POPULAR IMAGINATION regards Everest as the pinnacle of mountaineering effort, and so it is, but grand adventure lurks on the slopes of many other peaks of the Himalayas—veritable giants. whose names evoke less spell of romance only because there is one mountain that o'ertops them.

Nanga Parbat is, indeed, one of the lesser giants. Its gaunt sides rising to a height of 26,620 feet clearly explain its title of "The Naked Mountain." So far its precipices have turned back their attackers—but even in failure to conquer the unscaled peak a record of heroic adventure has been written.

Miss Knowlton accompanied far above the snow line a German-American expedition which, in the summer of 1932 under the leadership of Herr Willy Merkl, reached an altitude of nearly 23,000 feet on this monarch of the North Western Himalayas. She saw the start of the final rush for the summit, endured the days of waiting until, with the weather growing worse, returning figures were seen high against the sky line.

The expedition up to that point had been fortunate. It had been spared the fierce hurricanes and arctic cold that have so often defeated attempts to climb other Himalayan peaks. On the other hand, it had encountered precipices so steep, avalanches so heavy and ice cornices so treacherous as to

(Continued on Page 12)

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

Realism All the Way

Realism in the Drama, by Hugh Skyes Davies. London: Cambridge University Press. 4s. 6d.

ALTHOUGH HE WOULD doubtless deny it, the impulse that has led Mr. Davies to write "Realism in the Drama" is creative, and not critical. He has written it for precisely the same reason that playwrights write plays. The dramatist seeks to impose order upon the universe, and Mr. Davies tries to impose order upon the drama. Looking at the long range of plays left us by the Greeks, the Romans, the Spaniards, the Elizabethan English and the Scandinavians, Mr. Davies has asked himself whether a pattern of some sort might not be discernible in the apparently confused welter of separate works. Seeking, he has found. By a little pulling and thrusting here, and a little special pleading there, he is able to show that, in some form or other, virtually every kind of play ever written is realistic.

* * *

Even Greek tragedy, in which gods and goddesses appear out of machines, and princes inadvertently slay their own fathers, and kings sacrifice their daughters on altars, is realistic in a sense. The Greeks believed the stories their playwrights told them to be historic facts, and so their drama is realistic according to the supposed manners of a past age. The Romans came nearer to realism as we know it today, for Livius Andronicus stated "Comoediam esse quotidianæ vitæ speculum" (Comedy should hold a mirror up to daily life), having the honor to be the first critic to introduce into the discussion the important term "quotidiana." Roman practice backed him up, by dealing with such current topics as spendthrift sons, rascally slaves and demands upon father's purse.

In the invention of tragicomedy, the Elizabethans opened the door wide to admit realism. Comedy has ever been more realistic than tragedy, and this cunning device enabled tragedy to accommodate comic, and consequently realistic, characters. The high poetry of the early Elizabethans militated against realism, but as their poetry gradually got more prosaic, even this barrier was thrown down. But in the late Elizabethan drama strange and unrealistic events still played a part. In the great age of absolute realism during the last century, drama became realistic not only in manner, but also in matter. In Ibsen and the middle period of Strindberg, Mr. Davies appears to think that realism completely fulfilled itself, and at the same time reached the term of its development.

* * *

Mr. Davies conceives that it is the function of criticism to free dramatists from the rules and definitions laid down by former critics. In this sense the history of drama is the story of the flight from Aristotle. He confesses that another attitude might lead to more interesting results, but scarcely "more useful." Here, in our opinion, he both underrates and overrates his achievement. By imposing a pattern on the corpus of ancient and modern drama, he affords his readers definite æsthetic satisfaction. But in thinking that his work tends to free dramatists from the shackles of academic criticism, he is mistaken. No dramatist of any ability has ever been shackled by Aristotle or by anyone else. Many bad playwrights have written bad plays by keeping the classical rules; but that is because they were bad playwrights. Aristotle never worried Shakespeare or Goldsmith or Sheridan or Wilde. The real function of good critics is not to protect dramatists from other critics; it is to do neither more nor less than dramatists do, that is, to give pleasure by their writing. They have a different subject-matter, that is all.

HAROLD HOBSON.

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The Economic Tendencies of Today

The Economic Tendencies of Today, by Stephen Viljoen. London: P. S. King & Son Ltd. 10s. 6d. net.

PROFESSOR VILJOEN, as a lecturer in economics at the University of Pretoria, occupies an excellent point of vantage for a survey of present-day tendencies in the economic world.

With scrupulous industry Professor Viljoen has brought together innumerable facts and statistics. Compared with the nineteenth century, he finds the present characterized by a marked development of corporate enterprise; dissociation of administration from ownership; subordination of the individual to the "mass man"; phenomenal development of modern transport in the automobile and the airplane; shifting of industry from large centers of population to more rural areas; advance of centralization in both industry and finance; growth of chain store organization, and an increasing extent of state undertakings. He supports these and many other observations with instances drawn from all over the globe.

But the majority of tendencies noted are secondary phenomena, being effects rather than causes. The fundamental economic fact of this age is the utilization of new sources of power which has opened the door of undreamt-of well-being to humanity. And the most pressing economic problem of today is to provide the consumer with purchasing power so that he may enjoy the abundance supplied. But Professor Viljoen barely mentions the first and totally ignores the second.

On the other hand, he devotes much space to "the purposive economy" of the Soviet Republic and foresees the disappearance of western parliamentary government, to be replaced by functional representation on Russian lines. He regards this as being in many ways one of the most characteristic developments of the twentieth century.

The result of his lengthy investigation into the question of population is not a little disquieting. The fall in the birth rate, which began in virtually all European countries in 1876, has been so accelerated that the number of births in northern and western Europe is not sufficient to maintain a stable population in the future. It is a crowning paradox that a tendency toward "race suicide" should coincide with the opening of an era of plenty and leisure never before known.

FRANCES PREWETT

. . Rubber

(Continued from Page 5)

modities actively traded in on the floor of the Commodity Exchange in New York, and it is significant that these constitute the three raw materials most prominently in the public eye under the threatened reign of inflation—rubber, silver and silk.

It is remarkable that in rubber markets attracting individuals of so many nationalities there should be comparatively few disputes brought to court for settlement. In Singapore, especially, the list of nationalities is long, for it includes British, American, French, Dutch, Danish, German, Japanese, Chinese, Indian and Arab. The explanation is that in every important rubber market individuals are chosen by the trade to act on arbitration panels. A panel usually consists of from three to five members, and a majority vote determines any dispute, difference of opinion, or claim for damages. There also are appeal boards, by whom appeals from the decisions of the arbitration panels are finally settled. All members of the various rubber trade associations agree in their contracts to abide by settlements reached through arbitration. It is not uncommon, as an example, for a New York rubber dealer to buy at times on London trade terms and to agree to settlement of any dispute by a London arbitration panel.

Looking ahead, it would seem that there will be at least three developments in the rubber markets of the world in the comparatively near future.

First, there is likely to be a considerably increased use of liquid and powdered latex, which can be used at the rubber factory in practically the same condition that it comes from the trees. The shipment of rubber in that form instead of in the form of ribbed smoked sheets or fine pale crepe greatly reduces the cost of preparation on the estates by obviating the use of heavy machinery and expensive power.

Secondly, the advent of Japan as one of the largest rubber consumers in the world is leading to the establishment of important rubber markets in that island empire, where rubber and cotton manufactures are increasing rapidly,

Thirdly, the production synthetically of natural rubber substitutes is progressing apace and will compete with the production of crude rubber if and when the price of the latter approaches 25 cents a pound.

Up to 23,000 Feet

(Continued from Page 11)

present difficulties hardly less great.

The achievement of getting within 4000 feet of the summit was thus a notable one. Miss Knowlton's account of it is of interest to all lovers of adventure. "Beyond the Vale of Kashmir," she concludes "Nanga Parbat still waits. White and beautiful in its snowy loneliness, it waits for its conqueror. Men will surely come again some day. Others will know the great moments of mountaineering, perhaps even the greatest, that when the summit is gained."

Miss Knowlton is right. Since her book was written, another similar expedition has been prepared. But the task is a hard one.

In September D. Appleton-Century will publish in the United States Sir Reginald F. Johnston's "Twilight in the Forbidden City," the English edition of which (Gollancz) was reviewed in these columns on May 9.

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Mr. Nat Lowell, well-known artist and etcher, has just completed this beautiful view of
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with glimpses of the new Publishing House in the background.
We are desirous of bringing this latest and most unusual view of The Mother Church within the reach of every reader of this magazine section of The Christian Science Monitor. Therefore, we offer you this original signed etching, size 18x20, including framing mat, for $10 postpaid. Send check, M. O. or C. O. D.
EDWARD MUNZER
101 West 37th Street [Agents Wanted] New York City

Nanking Meets Hollywood

AMERICAN MOTION PICTURE producers who recently arrived in Nanking full of enthusiasm over plans for production of a cinema version of Mrs. Pearl Buck's "The Good Earth" have had some valuable lessons in patience while dealing with the National Government.

This has given rise to several reports, each denied in turn, that the Government had decided against allowing any such film to be produced in China.

The fact is that the Americans consistently displayed the greatest readiness to accede to any reasonable Chinese wish for adjustment of plans in order that there might be nothing in the picture which could be regarded as derogatory to Chinese repute, and that the Chinese were aware of and sympathetic with this feeling; but that Chinese leisure and American hurry-up methods did not precisely dovetail, while in addition the Chinese felt themselves a bit baffled by some of the Americans' preconceived ideas on scenario.

It was plain from the outset that the highly personalized book was not to be closely followed, but rather used as a point of departure in order to take in a historic pageant coming down to the present day.

Old-time Peking, with its lofty walls and imposing high-roofed gates, from the first figured largely in plans, and this did not cause any dissatisfaction on the part of Nanking officials except for the fact that the Americans wished to "jazz" history in a way which the Chinese felt to be unnecessary. The Americans had a mental background of the French revolution which they wished to take over into a Chinese setting, whereas in most parts of China the 1911 revolution which turned empire into republic was an extremely dull affair to the outward eye. Surging, fleeing crowds and scenes of bloodshed played almost no part in the affair.

So conciliatory were both sides, however, that there has seemed no outstanding reason why the production could not be made, in spite of recent rigid government rules against the filming of anything in China which might reflect upon the Chinese people in the slightest degree.

On the Gulf of Guinea, Accra, a port town, was under three flags before it became capital of the British Gold Coast colony in 1876. The city, which now has more than 40,000 population, grew up around three forts: James (named after James II); Crèvecoeur, built by the Dutch, and Christiansborg, stronghold of Denmark. The rivals of the British colonizers eventually ceded their holdings to England.

. . Olympic

(Continued from Page 4)

the many hours of mental and physical discipline.

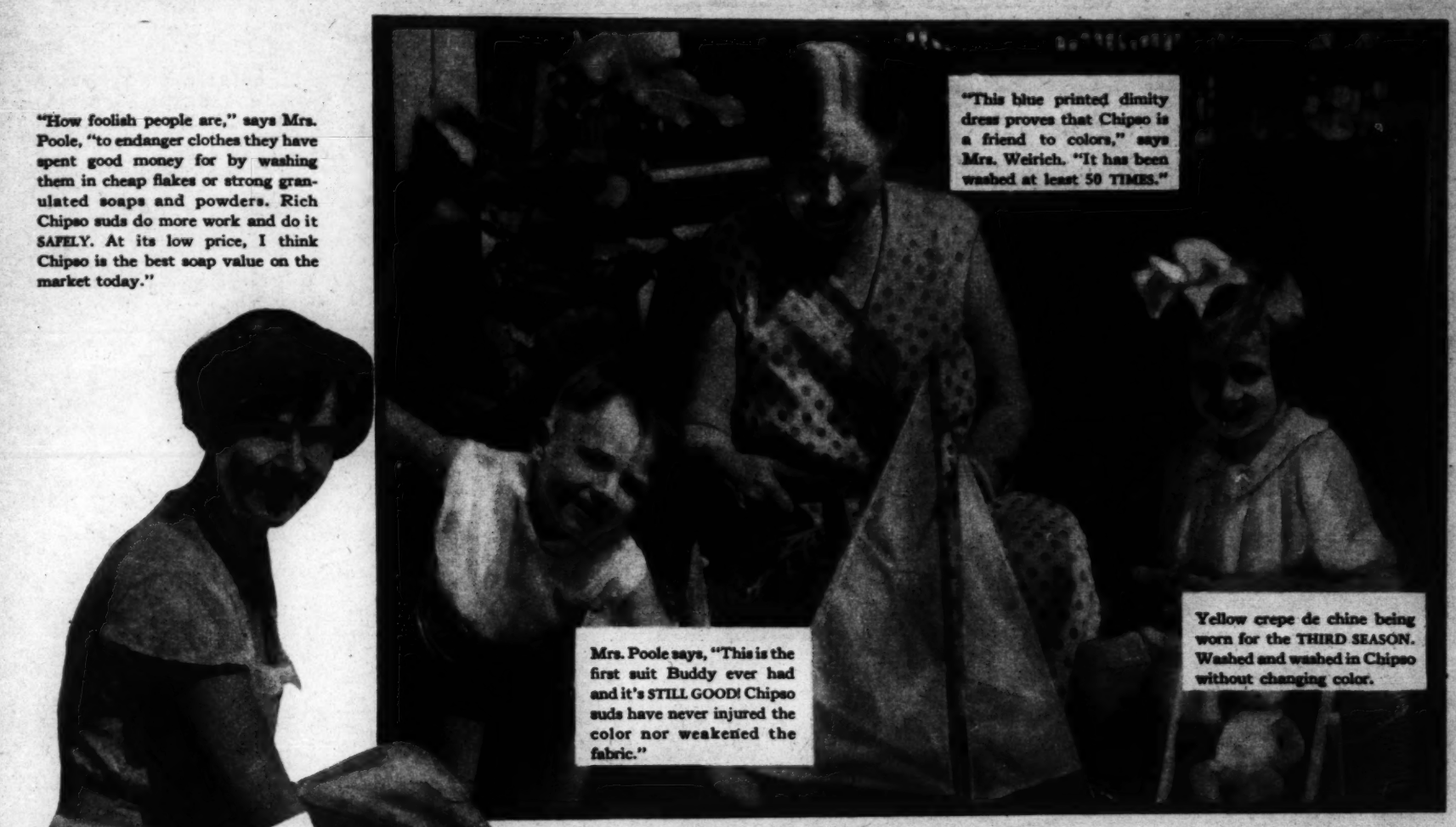
It is not too soon now to begin training for the opportunity to take part in this greatest of international athletic events for the "honor of country and for the glory of sport," and for the widened horizons, the international friendships and the emotional uplift which comes from the experience.

The German committee is making every effort to provide the finest facilities and plans to reproduce the Los Angeles Olympic village. Here athletes from the four quarters of the globe with unfamiliar customs, strange languages and different opinions will live, associate and fraternize for the period of the games.

We should see in the youth at Berlin the forbears of a race of free, independent thinkers accustomed to the democracy of sport; a race disdaining sharp practice, tolerant of the rights of others and practicing the Golden Rule because it believes in it; a race of athletes imbued with the virile dynamic philosophy of sport, brought up on the best traditions of the code of sportsmanship, playing the game of life for the sake of the game itself.

Anyone arrested in Los Angeles, Calif., for driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor will be prosecuted upon felony charges whether or not his or her machine has been involved in an accident. This change in the regulation of traffic toward stricter supervision of drivers was decided upon after an increase had been reported in the number of automobile accidents involving drunken drivers.

"It doesn't matter if the children get dirty . . . Chipso washdays are *easy*" *say Mrs. Poole and her mother*


"How foolish people are," says Mrs. Poole, "to endanger clothes they have spent good money for by washing them in cheap flakes or strong granulated soaps and powders. Rich Chipso suds do more work and do it SAFELY. At its low price, I think Chipso is the best soap value on the market today."
"This blue printed dimity dress proves that Chipso is a friend to colors," says Mrs. Weirich. "It has been washed at least 50 TIMES."
Mrs. Poole says, "This is the first suit Buddy ever had and it's STILL GOOD! Chipso suds have never injured the color nor weakened the fabric."
Yellow crepe de chine being worn for the THIRD SEASON. Washed and washed in Chipso without changing color.
SNOWY white cotton lace dress still good for a second season after many Chipso washings the first year.
Chipso
QUICK SUDS

Left—Mrs. W. G. Poole. *In group*—"Buddy" Poole, Mrs. Weirich (Mrs. Poole's mother), Nancy Poole

"Chipso makes light work of washing," says Mrs. W. G. Poole of Washington, D. C. "And by that I don't mean that just the small pieces are easy to do. I mean the children's dirtiest play clothes, the tablecloths, sheets and *towels*. If you soak these things a little while in Chipso, you don't have hard rubbing to do. They rinse out PERFECTLY SNOWY!

Safe for colors

"Yet I know that their whiteness isn't due to any harsh bleach, because they wear so well, and because Chipso never harms colors. Mother and I even wash our underwear and stockings, as well as Buddy's jersey suits and Nancy's soft sweaters, in Chipso.

"We use Chipso for dishes, too, and for all kinds of scrubbing. It saves the appearance of your hands, yet makes grease and dirt disappear like magic."

Chipso is not adulterated with the harsh substances contained in inferior soaps which gradually weaken fabrics and dull their color. Chipso is SOAPIER . . . it loosens dirt harmlessly by RICHER SUDS. That is why Chipso-washed clothes stay new-looking for years. Get Chipso from your grocer.

Chipso IS SOAPIER

BIG BOX · LOW PRICE

Chipso *makes clothes wear longer*

A Woman Explores Lapland

By Phyllis Lovell

A LITTLE GIRL who could organize an expedition for the purpose of climbing a Welsh mountain and spending the night in a tiny hut perched on the top of it must surely turn into a "real explorer" when she grows up.

Mrs. Olive Murray Chapman is the "real explorer." She explores because she must; because she loves to see new lands and peoples. In those long ago days of mountain climbing, straggling groups of tourists met the little girl and her brothers—the brothers at the last moment had consented to join her expedition—and counseled her to beware of the mists sweeping down the slopes and of the coming darkness, but the young organizer was the sort of person to court difficulty. The steeper the mountain, the wilder the joy of it.

Probably it was this sheer love of adventure that sent Mrs. Chapman off by herself beyond the Arctic Circle, with never a word of the language, and never a guide-book. She told her friends that she was going because she wanted to paint pictures, and take photographs, and write a book—all of which was quite true—but really it was adventure that called. She had undertaken other quite big adventures in traveling through India and Kashmir, and parts of Tibet, and, on another occasion, through Iceland—but the Arctic Circle was new, untried, and mysterious. Besides, everybody said that to visit it in midwinter, and all by herself, was sheer madness.

Mrs. Chapman laughed when she told me about it. Sitting in her luxurious little drawing-room, high up above the bare trees of Kensington Gardens, with the winter sunshine falling yellow across the carpet, adventure seemed far away. She strewed the sofa between us with photographs.

She started in February, she said, making her way from Newcastle to Oslo, and from Oslo to Trondhjem. From there she took a small cargo boat to Hammerfest, which lies 400 miles within the Arctic Circle. The cargo boat took five days in a blizzard to go from Trondhjem to Hammerfest but, uncomfortable as it was, the boat into which she changed at Hammerfest for the last stage of her sea trip was far worse. Jostled together with northern fur traders, who all carried their wares with them, she was forced to remain in a tiny cabin which reeked with the pungent smell from the carcasses of reindeer and goats.

When she reached her destination at Bossekop, she heaved a sigh of relief. But Bossekop was really only the beginning of the adventure, since it turned out that nobody at Bossekop wanted to go adventuring with her, and only through the generosity of a Norwegian police official did she finally obtain a caravan of four "pulka" sledges, five reindeer, a couple of dogs, and Johann. Johann was the guide, Mrs. Chapman explained, and with Johann she started out, seated each in a pulka drawn by reindeer.

One sits in a pulka flat on the wooden floor, with feet and hands ready to act as steering apparatus in case of need. The reindeer, harnessed in front, is driven by a single rein attached to the driver's wrist in order that, should the equipage overturn—as it is apt to do at fairly frequent intervals—its occupant is not left behind but is merely dragged along until, acting as a brake, the driver finally induces his reindeer steed to halt.

She told of how, one day in a blinding storm, their steeds had gone slowly and more slowly, and how the two dogs, scenting danger, had run up and down the line, barking, snapping, encouraging, threatening, until the long trek ended in the discovery of a snow-laden sleeping hut where the night could be passed. She told, too, of another occasion when, in a blizzard, a halt became inevitable and she was forced to sit for a period of eight hours with her face hidden in a shawl.

"Johann kept tipping the snow off the pulkas," she said," "but I—I kept pinching my cheeks because, beneath the shawl, my breath froze, and I did not want to freeze too!"

Mrs. Chapman has something to say about the women of Lapland. Being a woman herself, she foresaw the wisdom of providing herself with tokens of friendship in the shape of brightly colored beads. In her general equipment she carried no fewer than four dozen necklaces, and they proved more than useful.

The women of the north, she said, are by no means uniform in their tastes. There are those of Karasjok, for instance, who think that beauty is dependent upon size and, with this in view, stuff their leg bindings with hay and never discard an old garment, but wear it under the new one in order to produce the approved "lines" of grace. And there are the women of Kantokeino who, of slimmer tastes, grip their ankles and legs in a firm binding lest they might swell and ruin their "beauty."

Of education in that frozen land she discovered more than she had expected. Norway and Sweden are mainly responsible for it, sending teachers to the isolated settlements for two or three months every winter. And out of the snow for miles around come the little Laplanders each Christmas, bravely parting with their parents until they are carried home again at the time of the Easter feast.

Photograph by Mrs. Chapman

READY FOR THE DASH INTO THE WILDS OF LAPLAND

Johann With His Pulkas and Reindeer Awaiting Orders to Start From Mrs. Chapman.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

PROF. C. K. WEBSTER writes of diplomacy not only as a scholar, but as one who participated in the peace settlement of 1918-19 as secretary to the military section of the British delegation. He is one of the world's foremost authorities on the peace settlement which followed the Napoleonic wars, centering in the Congress of Vienna, in 1814-15.

MUNRO FRASER contributes his first poem to the Magazine Section.

H. B. ELLISTON is the financial editor of the Monitor.

AVERY BRUNDAGE is president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. He led the American forces at the last Olympic games, in Los Angeles, and was once an Olympic contender himself.

CLIFFORD C. JOHNSTON is a trade authority who has had an intimate contact with the various rubber centers of the world for many years.

CORINNE REID FRAZIER, a Washington journalist, is a member of Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference. She has covered White House functions during the last two administrations.

AIMEE BURDETT DAWES is editor of the Children's and Young Folks' pages of the Monitor.

CAPT. DUDLEY W. KNOX, U. S. N. (retired) is officer in charge of the office of naval records and library of the United States Navy Department.

PHYLLIS LOVELL often writes for the Monitor about women who are doing things.

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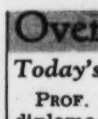

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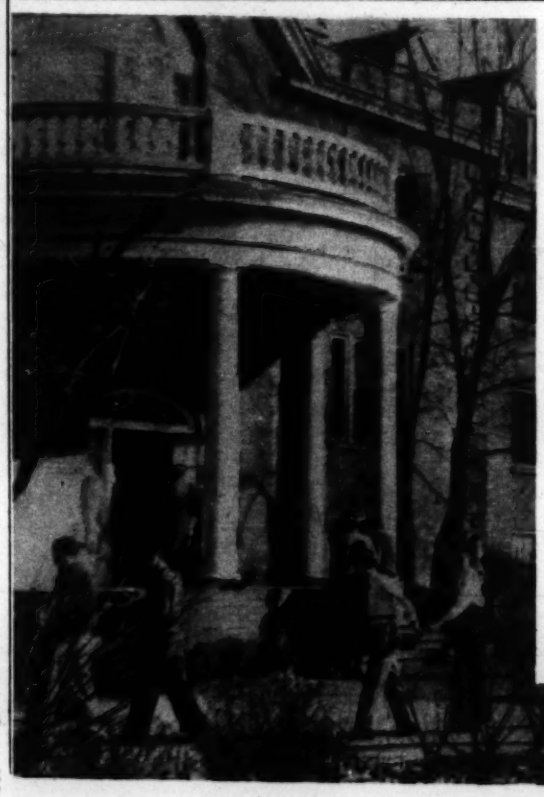


WINTER campus, between classes. At present, the Lower School, Upper School, and College are all located on the St. Louis campus. New buildings for The Principia College of Liberal Arts are now under construction on the extensive campus at Elsah, Ill., thirty miles north of St. Louis.

The PRINCIPIA

Brown Brothers

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, With Mrs. Roosevelt and Party Aboard the George Washington in 1923.

. . Navy

(Continued from Page 9)

"Teddy" forcefully urged it as a necessity for trade protection, for the security of our overseas possessions, and for the integrity of the Panama Canal. On the day Taft was inaugurated he reviewed Roosevelt's naval doctrines and said: "I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he has presented in favor of a policy of maintaining a strong Navy."

Woodrow Wilson was converted from an at least lukewarm naval advocate to a vigorous exponent of America's need for having the greatest Navy in the world. In the beginning this transformation was largely due to the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who early astonished the country by strong public pleas for naval preparedness at a time when the President and nearly his entire Cabinet were assumed to be very much out of sympathy with such doctrines. The logic of the case gradually became more and more apparent from the course of war events, until in the end Roosevelt's position had developed from something akin to an unwelcome alarmist to that of a wise counselor and prophet.

With the object of promoting world peace and post-war stability Harding sacrificed the naval supremacy which Wilson had handed down to him. Nevertheless he stood strongly for maintaining "our first-rank position" under the limitation treaty, and considered the Navy to be the "right arm of the State Department" and essential to our overseas business.

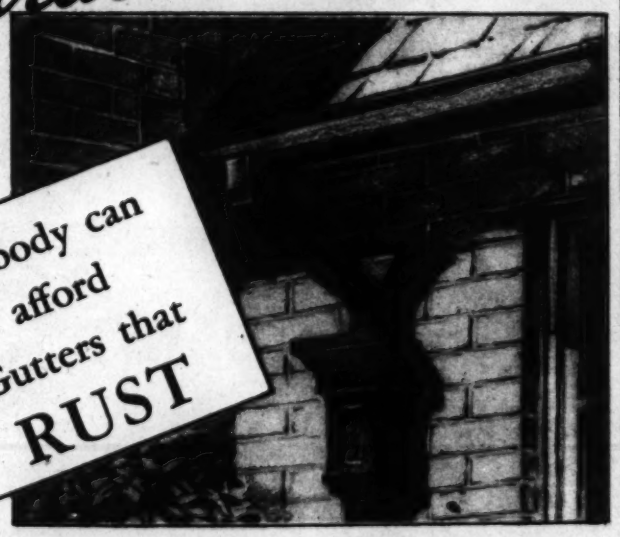
Coolidge was eager to continue the great work of promoting world welfare through naval limitation, and made earnest efforts to extend and perfect agreements so as to include all classes of ships. With "Limitation" he wished to join "Renunciation" (as represented by the Kellogg Pact) and "Preparation"; believing that these three acting together made the strongest combination for peace that could be devised. "We want no more competitive armaments. We want no more war. But we want no weakness that invites imposition." That was Coolidge.

Coolidge tried earliestly for the extension of naval limitation on an equitable basis for this country, and in his judgment failing to succeed in this, he very vigorously advocated building up our Navy to its treaty strength.

The unremitting endeavors of President Hoover to promote world peace through naval limitation, and by an example of restraint in naval building, has given him the reputation of being less of a believer in the Navy than probably is true. Repeatedly he stood for "adequate preparedness for defense as one assurance of peace."

Meantime the apparent breakdown of the disarmament effort abroad has fully warranted Mr. Hoover's successor in going forward with the upbuilding of our Navy, especially in the replacement of wornout ships. Like all other mechanical appliances, ships become obsolete and need new units in their place. President Roosevelt has not only the technical knowledge to understand the complexities of this, but also a thoroughly broad and well-informed viewpoint as to the ramified functions of naval power. The country's naval and maritime interests as a whole are safe in his hands.

use durable COPPER



GUTTERS, rainpipes and roof flashings that rust will *sooner or later* fail. At best, repeated painting only delays damaging leaks and expensive repairs. You can avoid this by building or repairing with Anaconda Copper. It *cannot rust*. Gutters and rainpipes of Copper for the average 7-room Colonial house cost only about $35 more than rustable metal—an amount saved over and over again in freedom from repair bills.

Anaconda Copper is available in your community. Leading sheet metal contractors throughout the country recommend this accepted brand.

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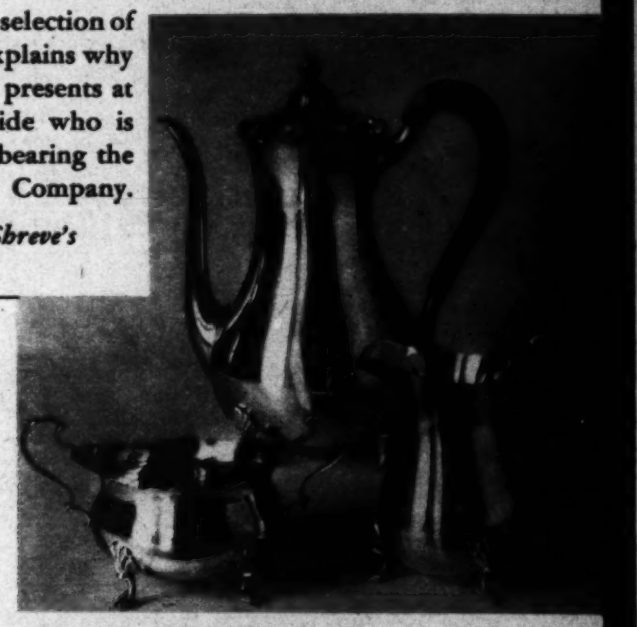
IS ALWAYS A WELCOME WEDDING GIFT!

The fact that we offer the largest selection of fine sterling silver in Boston explains why it is so easy to choose wedding presents at Shreve's. And show us the bride who is not thrilled with the gift box bearing the name Shreve, Crump & Low Company.

It costs no more to shop at Shreve's

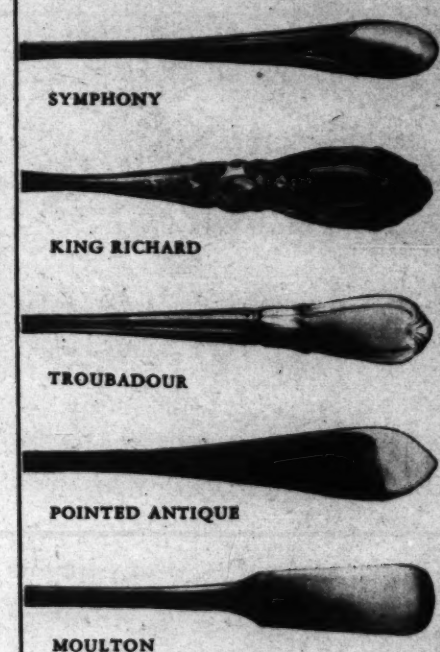


This three piece after dinner coffee set is a reproduction of an early English design. It is of substantial weight. Priced at $100. Others $58 up.

Simple Colonial design exemplifies this pair of candlesticks. They measure 12 inches in height and are of good weight. Priced $50 the pair. Others are $17 and up.

This bowl is an exact reproduction of a piece made by the eminent Irish silversmith, Thomas Bolton, in 1696. It measures 9 inches in diameter. The price is $30.

Shreve table silver ranges from the most simple to the most intricate in design. For example:



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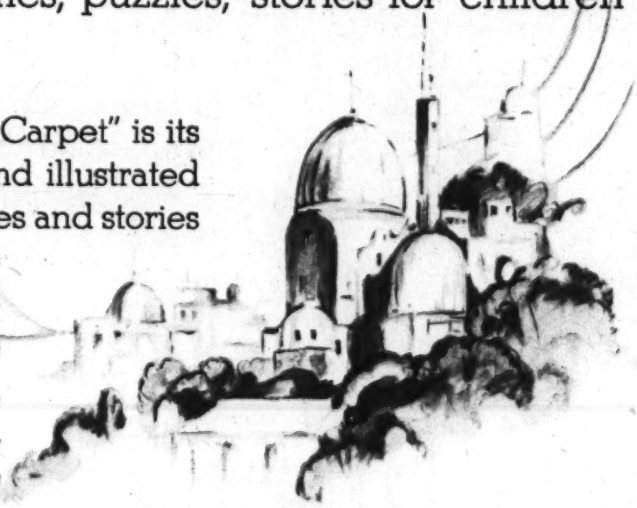

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